The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,871.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE AND GUADUR.

Interchanging Cargo and passengers at Bussorah. to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscut, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, and Bussorah.

Leave Bombay	3rd & 17th	Leave Bussorah....	2lst & 4th
,, Kurrachee ...		,, Bushire	
,, Guadur		,, Linga	
,, Muscut		,, Bunder Abbas.	
,, Bunder Abbas.		,, Muscut.....	
,, Linga		,, Guadur	
,, Bushire		,, Kurrachee ...	
Arrive Bussorah ...		Arrive Bombay ...	

Bombay, 10th March, 1868. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and Cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after the arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail Steamers from Suez.

Dates of Departure.

From Bombay usually about ..... 11th and 25th.
,, Kurrachee on..... 10th and 25th.

The Steam-ship "MARZBAN," 810 tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. C. Sayers, will be despatched twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P.M. and 6 A.M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A.M and 6 P.M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday the Steamer is despatched at 7 A.M. on the Monday morning.

Bombay, 3rd March, 1868. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	15	Leave Calcutta	15
,, Carwar	16	,, Bimlipatam	18
,, Mangalore	17	,, Vizagapatam	18
,, Cannanore	18	,, Coconada	19
,, Calicut	18	,, Madras	23
,, Cochin	19	,, Pondicherry	,,
,, Tuticorin	20	,, Negapatam	24
,, Colombo	20	,, Galle	,,
,, Galle	,,	,, Colombo.....	27
,, Negapatam	24	,, Tuticorin	28
,, Pondicherry	,,	,, Cochin	29
,, Madras	27	,, Calicut	30
,, Coconada	29	,, Cannanore	1
,, Vizagapatam	30	,, Mangalore....	,,
,, Bimlipatam	30	,, Carwar	2
Arrive Calcutta	3	,, Arrive Bombay	4

The Steam Ship "BURMAH," 1,025 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander W. H. Parsons, will sail for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, the 15th April, at noon, calling at Vingoria on the voyage if inducement offers.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th and transhipto the Rangoon mail steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

N. B.—Until further notice there will be no steamers leaving Bombay and Calcutta on the 1st of each month for the Coast and intermediate ports.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th March, 1868.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

"HYDRABAD" to sail about 5th April.

THE above A 1 Ship have splendid accommodation for first class Passengers, and will be despatched as above.

For further particulars apply to the Captain on board, or to CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,

Bombay, 19th February 1868. Agents.

FOR SALE, per *Munsoory*, from Manlmein, 10 PEGU PONYS, in good condition. Can be seen on board, or enquire at Messrs. HORMUSJEE and JAMSETJEE, Dubash, New Victoria Building.

RE SHIP "FEZ ROBANEE."—With reference to the Advertisement for Sale of the right, title, and interest of Hajee Abdool Latiff Cadoo, the above-mentioned Ship by the Sheriff of Bombay on the 18th and 19th days of March instant, we hereby give notice that the said Ship is mortgaged to us as a security for the repayment of Rs. 76,000 and upwards, and that the particulars of such mortgage may be ascertained by applying to our constituted Attorney in this behalf, Messrs. H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE & Co.—Dated this 12th day of March 1868.

ROBERT & CHARRIOL, Calcutta.
by the abovenamed,
H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE & Co.

PICTURE FRAME MOULDINGS.—The Best and Cheapest House in the trade. 1¼-inch double OG Maple 18s. per dozen, 12 feet lengths; 2-inch ditto 24s. 2½-inch ditto 30s. Rosewood and Walnut same price.

GOOD MOULDINGS AND WELL POLISHED. Gilt insides ½-inch 3s. 6d per dozen, 6 feet; ½-inch ditto 5s. 1¼-inch ditto 8s.

GILT FRAME MOULDINGS, 1-inch 10s. per dozen ½- inch ditto 15s.; 1¼-inch ditto 20s., 6 feet. Large assortment of Chromo-Lithographs, 24 different subjects, 29 by 22, 7s. 6d. each.

Engravings of every description kept in stock; also some cheap Prints, 30 by 24, 9s. per dozen: Rings 2s per gross, GEORGE KESS, 57; Drury Lane, London. Estab. 1809

THE "GALLOWAY" PATENT TAPER TUBES FOR STEAM BOILERS.—These Tubes are now being used almost universally in England in the construction of Steam Boilers having either one or two flues. They greatly economise the fuel, improve the circulation, and increase the power of the boiler. They are specially adapted for introduction into old boilers, and are made with such an amount of taper as to allow of this being easily done. These Taper Tubes have been in use upwards of 16 years, and above 30,000 are now at work, and the demand is daily increasing. They can be fixed by any boiler maker, but can only be obtained from the Patentees, who will furnish full particulars and list of firms using the ubes on application. W. & J. GALLOWAY & SONS, Engineers & Boiler Makers, Manchester.

*** Makers of all kinds of steam Engines, Machinery, Mill Gearing, Boilers, &c. &c.

SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE, FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES.

HEAL & SON

are Manufacturing, ESPECIALLY FOR USE IN EXTREME CLIMATES, Bed-Room Furniture, which is entirely free from Veneer.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS

utable for all parts of the World. Their stock consists so 2,500 Bedsteads.

HEAL & SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR MATTRESS The Patent is for preventing the material from felting into mass, and is especially suited for warm climates.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES,

of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture, sent Free to every part of the World to which thereis Book Post.

HEAL & SON,

BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,

196, 197 & 198, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON. W.

*** Remittances and orders must be made payable in London.

LEA AND PERRIN'S

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS

TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment has caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to,

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper,* and *bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their trade may be infringed.

LEA & PERRINS' Signature is on Every Bottle.

On Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester Sauce and Blackwell, London, &c. And by Grocers and Oilmen generally.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 5th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 1st and 15th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agent in England.

RATES OF FARES TO SUEZ.

First Class.....£46 } Exclusive of Wines.
Second Class.....£25 }

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., 11, Rumford Street, Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The S. S. "GUNGA," 1,300 Tons, will be despatched about the 20th March next.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.
Treasurers and Managers.

STEAM TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) under arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, book cargo through to both the above ports, and passengers to Trieste only.

For Passengers.

First Class.....£ 64 10 0 } Including Railway
Second Class.....£ 37 5 0 } Transit thro' Egypt.

For further particulars and rates of freight apply to

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 12th July 1866.

STEAM TO MARSEILLES.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—Under arrangements entered into with the Compagnie Marseillaise de Navigation a Vapeur, are prepared to undertake the carriage of passengers and cargo between Bombay and Marseilles.

For Freight and Passage apply to Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE et Fils Marseilles, or to the undersigned at Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

23rd May 1867.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Home should procure their requirements at BADHAM'S, the Goods will be found suited to the climate and of the most modern style.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VOYAGE.

½	Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Scarf Ring.
2	,, Linen Collars.	1	Walking Stick.
1	,, Under-Vests.	1	Umbrella.
1	,, Fine White Cotton Socks.	1	Binocular Glass.
1	,, Fine Colored do.	1	Rug with Strap.
1	,, White Cambric Handkerchiefs.	1	Dressing Bag.
1	,, Colored do. do.	1	Hand Portmanteau.
1	(one) Overland Suit.	1	Overland Trunks.
2	(two) Sleeping Suits.	1	Clothes Bag.
2	(two) Pairs Kid Gloves.	1	Opera Hat.
6	(six) Scarfs and Ties.	1	Travelling Hat.
	Apollo House.	1	Courier Bag.
		1	Easy Chair.
			BADHAM & Co.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:
BADHAM BROTHERS.

KID GLOVES, "JUST LANDED."

LADIES' Best French Kid Gloves with two buttons in Straw and Grey.

LADIES' Best French White Kid Gloves with black backs.

LADIES' White Kid Gloves. "Make Jouvins."

GENTLEMEN'S Gloves in White, Straw, Grey, Light, and Dark Drabs.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

NOTICES.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.—POSTAL RISKS.—The undersigned is prepared to accept risks on Precious Stones or other valuables sent through the Post in Registered letters to London. For Rates of Premium and other particulars apply to

G. F. HENRY,
14, Rampart Row. Agent in Bombay.

ROSSELET & Co

ESTABLISHED 1858

CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.,

No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given that a Call of £10 or Rs. 100 per Share has been made by the Court of Chancery on all the Shares of this Corporation, and all Contributories resident in India are required to pay the same on or before the first day of March next, into the Oriental Bank Corporation at Bombay; the Agent of which Bank has been authorized to grant receipts for the same.

Legal proceedings will at once be instituted against all Contributories who shall make default in such payment on the date named.

G. F. RIMINGTON,
Attorney for the Official Liquidator.

Bombay, 21st February 1868.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865, and of the Estate of PREMCHUND ROYCHUND, an Insolvent Trader.

Upon hearing Mr. HURRELL on behalf of the Trustees of abovenamed Estate, I do vary the Order made by me on the First day of February instant, directing the Creditors of the abovenamed Insolvent to send in their names and addresses, with the particulars of their Debts and Claims, to Mr. M. R. DE QUADROS as far as the same being sent to the said M. R. de Quadros is concerned, as well as to the direction as to advertising the said Order; and I do order that all those Claims and particulars as aforesaid not already sent in to the said M. R. De Quadros in pursuance of the said Order be on or before the Thirty-first day of March next sent to Mr. G. WILSON, at his Office in Bombay Green, or in default thereof those Claimants whose Claims are not sent in will be excluded from the benefits of any distribution of Assets of the Estate which may after that date be made. And I direct that this Order be advertised ten times in the *Times of India, Bombay Gazette, Jame Jamshed,* and *Bombay Summachar,* and twice in the *Bombay Government Gazette.*—Dated this 22nd day of February 1868.

M. R. WESTROPP.

JOHN S. HURRELL,
Solicitor for the Trustees.

NOTICE.—MUNICIPAL LOAN ON THE SECURITY OF THE HOUSE-RATE. The Bench of Justices have, with the sanction of Government, authorized a loan for Drainage and other works under the provisions of Sections 254, 255, and 256 of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1865.

The amount of the Loan is eleven lakhs and thirty thousand rupees.

The House-rate is the security offered for the loan.

By Section 253 of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1865, the Corporation may borrow to the extent of ten times the average annual sum collected during the last three years.

The average annual revenue from the House-rate, 1865 to 1867 inclusive, has been 7,32,000. The Corporation could thus borrow 78 lakhs on the House-rate.

The House-rate is at present unencumbered.

The rate of interest is 6 per cent., payable half-yearly on 30th June and 31st December of each year.

The Currency of the Loan will be twenty years.

The Municipal Commissioner hereby invites Tenders for the said Loan in sums of not less than Rupees 500 or for multiples thereof.

Tenders should be accompanied by a receipt from the Bank of Bengal, Bombay, or Madras, for a deposit of ten per cent. of the amount tendered, and be sealed and superscribed "Municipal Loan," and submitted to the Controller of Municipal Accounts not later than 1 P.M. on the 14th March 1868.

If the tender be accepted the deposit will be taken in part of the amount specified therein, but if the residue of the amount tendered be not paid on or before the 14th April 1868, the deposit will be forfeited.

The deposits on tenders which may not be accepted will be returned on application.

The undersigned reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender.

For the loan now advertised Promissory Loan Notes as per Form A will be issued for Rs. 500 each, and can be transferred by endorsement as per Form B.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, 14th February, 1868.

A

Form of Mortgage.

No.

By virtue of the Bombay Municipal Act II. of 1865 we, the Justices, with the sanction of the Governor in Council, in consideration of the sum of Rs. 500 paid to us to the credit of Municipal fund for the City of Bombay by for the purposes of the said Act, do grant and assign unto the said heirs, executors, administrators, representatives and assigns, such proportion of the House-rate as the said sum of Rupees 500 doth or shall bear to the whole sum, which is or shall be borrowed upon the credit of the said rate to hold to the said heirs, executors, administrators, representatives, and assigns from this day until the said sum of Rs. 500 with interest at six per cent. per annum, for the same shall be fully paid and satisfied (the principal sum to be repaid at the end of twenty years from the date hereof, and in the meantime interest thereon to be payable half-yearly on 30th June and 31st December (of each year under our Corporate seal this day of one thousand eight hundred and sixty .

B

Form of Transfer of Mortgage.

I (or we) A B transfer the within security to C D or his order for Rs. value received.

(Signed) A. B.

NOTICE.—With reference to the Notice dated [illegible] inviting Tenders for a Municipal Loan on the security of the House-rate, it is hereby further notified that the Interest due on the Municipal Debentures will, instead of being payable at any of the other Presidency Treasuries, be payable at the exchange of two shillings per rupee.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner.

NOTICES.

ABOUT 1,500 cubic yards of EARTH, in the Byculla Locomotive Depot, are to be disposed of. For further particulars apply at Office of CHIEF RESIDENT ENGINEER, G. I. P. RAILWAY, Byculla.

BOARD and RESIDENCE may be had in a respectable PRIVATE FAMILY residing in the Fort. Apply by letter to "O.," Office of this Paper.

9th March 1868.

ASIATIC FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS of the above Association will be held at the Association's Offices, 6 Elphinstone Circle, on THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of appointing two Auditors (and fixing their remuneration), to inspect the final Account of the Liquidators under the provisions of Section 95th, clause 10th, of Act XIX. of 1857.

G. R. WILSON,
MUNCHERJI NOWROJI BANAJI, } Liquidators.
Bombay, 11th March 1868.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company in the Elphinstone Circle on MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 12, noon, for the purpose of considering, and if so determined, passing the following Resolutions:—

1st—That the Secretaries and Treasurers be, and they are hereby, authorised to distribute the sum of Rs. 350 per Share to the members of the Company out of the Reserve Fund and paid-up Capital of the Company in the proportion of Rs. 100 per Share from the Reserve Fund and Rs. 250 per Share from the paid-up Capital.

2nd.—That Clause XX. of the Articles of Association be amended by striking out the words "*by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay,*" and by inserting "*by a voluntary or such other liquidation as may be determined on.*"

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Bombay, 6th March 1868. Secretaries and Treasurers.

RIMMEL'S IHLANGIHLANG, or the Flower of Flowers, Jockey Club, Wood Violet, Tea Flowers, Coffee Flowers, and other delicious perfumes.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR, superior to any Eau de Cologne for all Toilet and Sanitary purposes.

RIMMEL'S LAVENDER WATER of unequalled quality.

RIMMEL'S GLYCERINE, WINDSOR, HONEY, and other Toilet Soaps highly beneficial to the skin.

RIMMEL'S EXTRACT OF LIME JUICE AND GLYCERINE, the best preparation for the Hair.

RIMMEL'S ROSE WATER CRACKERS, SCENT WATCHES, and other amusing devices for Balls and Parties.

RIMMEL'S DINNER-TABLE FOUNTAIN, to replace the Rose Water Salver. Price, Silver-plated £1 10s.

Sold by all Perfumery Dealers in the world.

RIMMEL, Perfumer to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 96, Strand; 24, Cornhill; 128, Regent Street, London; and 17, Boulevard des Italiens, Paris.

THREE PRIZE MEDALS. PARIS 1867

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c., free from adulteration, manufactured by CROSSE & BLACKWELL, Purveyors to the Queen, Soho Square, London.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the world.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at HER MAJESTY'S TABLE. C. & B. are Agents for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

MALVERN COLLEGE.

President and Visitor,
THE LORD BISHOP OF WORCESTER.
Head Master,
The Rev. ARTHUR FABER, M.A.,
Late Fellow and Tutor of New College, Oxford.
Assistant Masters.

Rev. C. M'Dowall, M.A., University College, Oxford.
Rev. F. R. Drew, M.A., Sid. Sus. College, Cambridge.
Rev. W. H. Maddock, M.A., St. John's College, Oxford
Rev. E. Rudd, M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge.
Rev. A. Sewell, B.A., New College, Oxford.
&c., &c., &c.

THIS COLLEGE is conducted on the MODEL of the GREAT PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

THE SONS OF GENTLEMEN are educated at a moderate cost, and THE PUPILS ARE PREPARED for OXFORD or CAMBRIDGE, and for all Military and Civil Service Examinations.

There are SCHOLARSHIPS OF CONSIDERABLE VALUE attached to the College, to be held either in the College or at the Universities.

The Pupils, if not resident in Malvern, are boarded with the ASSISTANT MASTERS, subject to the approval of the Head Master.

Terms for Tuition, £25 per Annum to Proprietors, and £31 per Annum to Non-Proprietors. For Board at Masters' Houses, £60.

Full information on application to Henry Aldrich, Esq., the Secretary, and Prospectuses can be obtained of the Agents of Messrs. SMITH, ELDER & Co., and Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., in either of the Presidencies.

BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.—Introduced and prepared by ALFRED BISHOP, Manufacturing Chemist, 17 & 18, Speck's Fields, Mile end New Town, London. This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation posseses remarkable effervescent qualities which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its *cooling, refreshing,* and *mild aperient* properties, as well as in its flavour as a *Saline* draught. It is particularly well adapted for women and young children, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

N. B.—The genuine has the name BISHOP upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes, and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in Tubes, Citrate of Lithia, Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations.

In Chancery.—Caution.—Bishop's Granular Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia.—Mr. Bishop, having discovered that the Label which he has used for the last five years was being imitated, recently applied to the Court of Chancery for an Injunction to restrain such imitation. The Injunction was immediately granted, and the Defendant was ordered to pay all Mr. Bishop's Costs and destroy the Labels complained of.

Also Bishop's New Remedy for Sea Sickness should be in the hands of every person travelling by sea.

TREACHER & Co., Agents, for Western India.

BENSON'S WATCHES,

CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, SILVER AND ELECTRO-PLATE.

J. W. BENSON, Watch and Clock Maker by special appointment to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

MAKER OF THE GREAT CLOCK OF THE EXHIBITION 1862.

Of the Chronograph by which the Derby is Timed.

And of the GOLD CASKETS presented by the City of London to T. R. H. the Prince of Wales and Duke of Edinburgh.

And Gainer of Prize Medals at London, Dublin, & Paris, Manufacturer of numerous Fine-Art, Racing Cups. &c., &c.,

Begs to inform the world that by the aid of improved Steam Machinery he manufactures every description of

CLOCK	AND	WATCH
viz.		viz
CHURCH, STABLE, HALL, DRAWING-ROOM, DINING-ROOM, LIBRARY, &c.		LEVER, CHRONOMETER, HORIZONTAL, KEYLESS, CHRONOGRAPH, PRESENTATION, &c.

Watches sent safe by post to all parts of the world.

GOLD CASES.			SILVER CASES.		
Open face double cases.		*Hunters.*	*Open face double cases.*		*Hunters.*
BENSON'S LONDON-MADE LEVERS.					
10	10 0	13 13 0	4 4 0	5	5 0
15	15 0	18 18 0	6 6 0	7	7 0
20	0 0	23 0 0	10 10 0	11	11 0
30	0 0	35 0 0	17 17 0	20	0 0
BENSON'S CHRONOMETERS.					
42	0 0	45 0 0	33 0 0	35	0 0
52	0 0	56 0 0	43 0 0	45	0 0
BENSON'S REPEATERS.					
55	0 0	58 0 0	45 0 0	48	0 0
75	0 0	80 0 0	65 0 0	68	0 0
BENSON'S KEYLESS WATCHES.					
30	0 0	33 0 0	20 0 0	22	0 0
35	0 0	38 0 0	25 0 0	28	0 0
BENSON'S CRYSTAL GLASS WATCHES.					
14	14 0	... ...	5 5 0	...	...
21	0 0	... ...	8 8 0	...	...
BENSON'S HORIZONTAL WATCHES.					
5	5 0	8 8 0	2 2 0	3	3 0
9	9 0	12 12 0	4 4 0	5	5 0

For further Prices and Descriptions, and extracts from the Press, see

BENSON'S ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET, sent post free to all parts of the World.

Watches Exchanged or Repaired. A Liberal Discount to Merchants.

BENSON'S SHOW ROOMS FOR SILVER

And Electro-plate contain every requisite for the Dinner and Tea Table, &c. See illustrated Plate Pamphlet, containing numerous illustrations, descriptions, and prices, sent post free to all parts of the World. Old Silver Plate bought or exchanged.

BENSON'S JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT

Contains every description of Fine Gold Jewellery, including Bracelets, Brooches, Chains, Ear-rings, Lockets, Pins, Rings, Studs, &c., &c., in all patterns. For prices, &c., see photographs, sent post free to all parts of the world. Old Jewellery taken in exchange.

J. W. BENSON,
CITY STEAM WORKS AND SHOW ROOMS,
58 and 60, Ludgate Hill.

WESTEND ESTABLISHMENTS,
25 Old Bond Street, and 26, Westbourne Grove, London.
Established 1749.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

MATHERAN.—TO LET, for the season, a commodious and well furnished BUNGALOW, called "SPRING WOOD." For Rent and particulars apply at Messrs. JEHANGEER FRAMJEE & Co., Sassoon's Building.

WANTED.

WANTED, an EAST INDIAN or PORTUGUESE ASSISTANT, thoroughly qualified to superintend a PARCEL AGENCY and the CORRESPONDENCE connected with it. Salary Rs. 200 per mensem. Address "O.," care of the *Bombay Gazette.*

NOTICE.—Required for Service at Zoola, Abyssinia, Twelve Native ENGINEERS of 3rd Class.

Applications, forwarding Copies of Testimonials to be addressed to the Superintendent of Marine,

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 20th February, 1868.

NOTICES.

ROYAL HOTEL, FORT.—CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL, BYCULLA.—The Proprietors of the above old establishments have much pleasure in stating that they have recently madeextensive alterations and prepared to accommodate families at all times at moderate charges. Carriage to be had at landing passing.

PIANOFORTE HARMONIUM, OR HARMONY.—Mr. R. H. L. ROMER, Student of the Royal Academy of Music, and formerly Pupil of Messrs. Brinley Richards, Lindsay Sloper, and John Goss (St. Paul's Cathedral, London,) will be glad to give a limited number of finishing Lessons.—Terms moderate. Address care of SOUNDY & Co.

A LAING & SON,

MACHINIST, AND GENERAL MECHANIC AND GUN AND PISTOL MAKER,

FROM EDINBURGH.

Cursetjee Socklajee Street, Byculla.

THOMSON & Co.,

CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, &c.,

22, APOLLO STREET.

(*Opposite the Secretariate.*)

MR. G. B. THOMSON (for the last four years Manager of the Byculla Establishment of Messrs. ROGERS & Co.,) begs to inform his friends, and the Public of Bombay and the Mofussil, that he has opened an establishment as above, and trusts by personal care and attention to business, moderation in charges, and the superior quality of all articles supplied to merit a share of Public Patronage. Physicians and Surgeons prescriptions entrusted to our care will be dispensed under our immediate superintendence with the best, and purest of Medicines.

Drugs, Chemicals, Genuine Patent Medicines.

Select preparations of all sorts.

Medicine Chests, Dietetic preparations of all kiuds for Children and Invalids regularly received Overland to ensure their freshness.

Perfumery, Soaps and Cosmetiques from the best French and English Manufacturers.

Orders from Outstations carefully attended to and forwarded with despatch. As Messrs. T. & Co. live on the premises they will personally attend to all Medicines urgently required during the night.

DR. LAZARUS'S PREPARATIONS, &c.—Dr. E. J. LAZARUS'S ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA. Prepared by a newly discovered process, by which method only the whole of the valuable medicinal properties of the "Agathotes Chirayta" are retained in a high state of concentration and preservation.

Numberless trials have proved it to be the remedy for all Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Costiveness, Heart-burn, Flatulency, Dyspepsia, or General Debility, especially that arising from a long residence in India, or other warm climates. Bilious Headaches, Offensive Breath, Convalescence from Fevers and other Debilitating Diseases, Affections of the Spleen, Want of Appetite and General Vigour of the Frame; Diarrhœa, Jaundice, Blotches on the Skin, Pimples on the Face and other disagreeable symptoms arising out of either the Liver, Urin, Bladder, or Biliary Ducts, have in the "Essence of Chiretta" their appropriate remedy.

Dr. E. J. LAZARUS'S ESSENCE OF NEEM.—This preparation is warranted to contain the whole of the Therapeutic properties of MELIA AZADIRACHTA, in a highly concentrated form, being a solution of the whole of the Alkaloids found in that Tree.

The Baids and Hukeems of Hindoostan have employed this valuable Drug for very many centuries in a variety of complaints, more especially in those diseases.

AFFECTING THE SKIN.

Such as Herpes, Scabies, Eczema, Scurvy, Rupia, &c. It is also a FEBRIFUGE and ANTI-PERIODIC.

Agents for the Bombay Presidency, Treacher & Co., Limited

CARR BROTHERS

TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, HOSIERS,

HABIT MAKERS,

SOLA HAT MANUFACTURERS,

17, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

Have a stock of every description of material, selected by their London firm, with an intention to surpass in quality and design that of any other house in India.

COATINGS.

Comprising Diagonal Stripes, Check and Fancy Silk mixed in all the newest patterns, and of unexceptionable quality not to be surpassed in England.

Paramattas, Alpaccas, Camlets, Flannels, &c. &c.

TROUSERINGS.

Our stock exceeds 20,000 yards, and is well worthy of an inspection. It comprises every description of Factures Color, and design; and our Trousers being cut and made under the strict superintendence of a thoroughly competent man, Gentlemen may rely upon superior fit and workmanship.

DRILLS.

Without exception, the largest assortment in India, in white and all colours, plain and fancy, and warranted to be of pure Linen.

American and Kakee Drills.

WAISTCOATINGS.

Marsalla, Diamond Quilting, White Commodore, Duck Imperial Drills, and a large variety of fancy Waistcoatings.

Messrs. CARR BROTHERS

Beg to annex a List of Goods just received per ex *Baroda.*

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

In all the newest shape and latest fashions.
BEST QUALITY BLACK SILK HATS.
EX QUALITY BLACK SILK HATS.
LOW CROWNED BLACK SILK HATS.
BEST QUALITY DRAB SHELL HATS.
EX QUALITY DRAB SHELL HATS.
LOW CROWNED DRAB SHELL HATS.
DRAB AND BLACK FANCY FELT HATS in all the latest styles.

THE CLANSMAN BONNET.
THE GLENGARY Do.
THE BALMORAL Do.

SILK SCARFS.

Fancy Gauze Windsor.	The Washing Silk Scarf.
,, Coloured Eglinton.	Check Twill Scarf.
,, Glace Eglinton.	Plain Colored Zephyr.
,, Scotch Cambric Eglinton.	Tartan Scarfs.
The Fancy Windsor.	Striped Ottawan; and
,, Ring Scarf.	Black and White and Fancy Dress Ties.

SHIRT FRONTS.

Some very elegant Embroidered, Worked, and Frilled Fronts for Dress Shirts, ranging from Rs. 2 to Rs. 18 each.

FLANNEL SHIRTS.

Saxony Flannel Shirts.
Silk and Wool Shirts.
Amgola Shirts.
Tweed Shirts.
All Wool Shirts.
London made Shirts.
India Gauze under Shirts.

COLLARS.

The Oxford.	The Challenge.
,, Improved Carlton.	,, Daisy.
,, Opera	,, Hyde Park.
,, Grosvenor.	,, Olympic.
,, Cavalier.	,, Oconial; and
,, Persigny.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

We congratulate the spirited brokers of our town on the opening of a Brokers' Hall this day. We hope there will be soon a Committee appointed to manage the state of its affairs.

Elphinstones close at 560; New Do. 85; Mazagons 560; United Victorias 940; Bank of Bombay shares 63; New Do. 3 premium. Market quiet.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital	Nominal Value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr.		
3,140,000	1,000	1,000	7	Bank of Bengal ..	1,750prshare
1,015,000	500	500	....	Bank of Bombay..	59 per share
1,000,000	500	375	....	Ditto Ditto New.	3 pct prem.
1,000,000	250	150	....	Bombay Pres. Bank.	101 pershare
2,000,000	100	100	....	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	58 pershare.
2,000,000	100	100	....	Brokers Banking Company ...	68 per share
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank.... ..	3 per share
800,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China.	185pershare.
800,000	200	25	13½	China Bank	54 pershare.
700,000	250	250		Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China.	270 p ct pm.
1,500,000	250	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris.. ..	Nominal.
1,000,000	200	500	9	Delhi and London ..	No quot.
4000,000	500	200	....	Indian Peninsular	14
				London & China Bk.	184 p.
3,750,000	200	1,000	9	Madras Bank... ..	63 p. ct.
1,000,000	250	125	8 p ct.	National Bank of India	130
300,000	250	250	12	Oriental Bank	435 p. s
600,000	200	200	....	Royal Bank of India	83 p. s
	250	100	....	Guzerat Bank	65 pm.

LAND COMPANIES.

1,000,000	10,000	5,200	....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	625 per share
1,000,000	1,000	1,000	30 p. s.	Elphinstone Land Co....	560 per share.
1,000,000	1,000	400	....	New Do.	85 sh
2,000,000	10,000	4,100	....	Frere Land Co. ..	145 per share
2100,000	5,000	1,100	....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.	560 per share
....	2,000	1,300	25 p.	Port Canning.. ..	300
2,130,000	3,000	3,000	....	Colaba Land Co ..	240

EXCHANGE

On	Terms.	Rates
London Banks.. ..	6 months'sight	1s. 11 11/16d.
Do. Credits..	Do. do..	1s.11 13/16 to 1s.
Do. Documents..	6 Do. do..	2s. to 2s. 0¼d.
Calcutta....	At sight	990.
Do, ...	30 days'sight..	991.
Do.	60 Do. do.. ..	99.
China..	60 days'sight ..	219.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities ..	..	6 percent.
Mercantile Bills	..	8 do.
Four per cent. Co.'s	1835-36	80¾
,, ,, ,, ,,	1842-43	
,, ,, ,, ,,	1854-55	
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	1856-57	102¾
Five per cent. Public Works Loan	1864-65	103¾
Five and a half per cent.	.. ..	111¾
Municipal 6 per cent. Loan	.. ..	111¾.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities	..	7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	..	10 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	..	Rs. 10-8-0
Bank of England Notes	..	,, 10-4
Spanish Dollars	..	,, 225
Carolus	..	,, 220
Mexican Dollars	..	,, 220
German Crowns	..	,, 210
Five-Franc Pieces	..	,, 223
Bar Silver	..	,, ,, 68
Gold Leaf	..	,, ,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English.. ..	..	,, 10-9

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 18TH MARCH 1868.

			PER CANDY.
Oomrawuttees ..	Old ..	..	160 to 162
Akote	..	..	
Khandeish... ..	..	..	145 to 150
Barsee	..	..	
Dhollera	..	..	175 to 180
Bhownuggur ..	..	..	180 to 185
Broach	..	..	165 to 167
Viagaria	..	..	165 to 167
Compta-	..	..	165 to 167
Dharwa Sawginned	..	..	175 to 177
Oomrawuttee ..	New ..	..	196 to 197
Akote	..	..	
Broach	..	..	210 to 215
Dholleri	..	..	200 to 205
Bhownuggur ..	..	..	
Veeravali.. ..	..	..	170 to 175
Ready Sales...	...	...	700 Candies.
For delivery	...	...	1,200 ,,
Market firm.			

BENGAL COMMERCIAL, MARCH 12.

Government Securities.—The demands for 4 and 5½ per cents continue, and prices have advanced. Nearly 2 lakhs of 4 per cents were sold by different parties, at 8-5, 8-4, and mostly at Rs 8-0 discount. 5 per cents of 1856-57 sold at Rs. 7-0 premium. Three or four transactions in 5½ per cents were reported at Rs. 13-14 and 13-0 premium.

Bank of Bengal shares continue steady at Rs. 1,775, and purchases are daily taking place for town and country orders.

National Bank shares were likewise bought for town and country orders at Rs. 129.

A purchase of Bonded Warehouse Association shares was made at Rs. 990.

A large number of India General Steam Navigation Co.'s shares changed hands to-day, for cash, at Rs. 575 and 580 per share of Rs. 1,000 paid-up, and Rs. 290 per half share of Rs. 500. A time-bargain contract was made at Rs. 590 per Rs. 1,000 share, for delivery in 10 days.

Landing and Shipping Co.'s shares were placed at Rs. 44.

Nearly no Port-Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares were sold to different parties at Rs. 360, and a smaller number at Rs. 370 for cash.

Some R. Scott Thomson and Co.'s shares were bought, in execution of an order, at Rs. 300.

Spence's Hotel Co.'s shares found a buyer at Rs. 18 per share of Rs. 250 paid up.

In Tea Companies' shares the following sales were reported:—Central Cachars at Rs. 99; Deha Doons at Rs. 12, 13 and 14, and Victorias at Rs. 39.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 18.

Hughes, Quarter Master, 108th Regiment, on duty, from Secundrabad.
Morris, Captain, Paymaster, 95th Regiment, on leave, from Poona.
Galwey, Colonel, 30th Regiment M. N. I., on medical certificate, from Nagpore.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 18.

Bather, Sub-Conductor, Barrack Department, to join, to Deesa.
Mackay, Assistant Surgeon, R. H. A., on leave, to Kirkee.
Houston, Assistant Surgeon, on sick leave, to England.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—18TH MARCH.

	Cotton.	Seed.
To London...	.....	Nominal.
,, Liverpool.....	£3 5s. 0d. to £3 10 0	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5
By Overland Route ..	.....	£7 0s. 0d. to £7 10
To China	Rs. 10 to 13 per bale.	....
,, Mauritius	No business.	....

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
Mar. 17	John Bright (s)..	Cumming	Annesley Bay, Mar. 1.
18	The Tweed	Stewart	Singapore, Feb. 17.
	Richard Gobden...	——	Hongkong.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Mar. 18	Duleep Singh	Jennings	Liverpool.
	Rabington	Warland	Liverpool.
	Statelie.....	Hogg	Liverpool.
	Halden.....	Eckston	Liverpool.
	Jax	Ramsay	Havre.
	Dilhurree.....	Bassett	Annesley Bay.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Barque *Comete*, Nadeau, to Bordeaux.
Barque *Wanderer, A.* Martin, to Calicut.
Barque *R. Hydroe*, Nacoda, to Colsagarpatam.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Ship *Allahabad*, to Liverpool.
Ship *City of Palaces*, to Mauritius.
Steamer *Ganges*, to Aden and Suez.
Ship *City of Liverpool*, to Liverpool.

POSTAL NOTICES

OCEAN MAILS.

The following Ocean Mails will be made up and despatched at the time named :—

	Date of departure.	Mail will close	An after Packet will be made.
China			
Ceylon.....			
Penang	15th and 30th.	6 P. M. previous evening.	7 A. M. on the day of departure.
Singapore			
Hongkong			
Cape of Good Hope...	15th.	Ditto.	Ditto
Mauritius			
Natal			
Reunion			
St. Helena			
Muscat	3rd and 17th.	12 noon on the day of departure.	None
Persian Gulf			
Bussorah			
Bagdad			
Aunaghery			
Vingoorla	Every Saturday.	1 noon on the day of departure.	None.
Goa			
Karwar			
Beypore			
Mangalore			
Cochin			
Calicut			
Cannanore			
Tellicherry			
Kurrachee.....	18 hours after the arrival of each Overland Mail.		None.

EXTENSION OF TIME IN POSTING OVERLAND LETTERS.—The Post Master being frequently unable to obtain early intelligence, on Overland Mail days, of the anticipated time of arrival of the North East Mail Trains, upon which the departure of the Suez Steamer depends, and having in consequence no means of giving the public timely notice of unavoidable detentions of 2 or 3 hours, it is hereby notified that whenever the departure of the Suez Steamer is obliged to be put off, notices will be sent to the Secretariat, Chamber of Commerce and the Public Journals in the Fort, and one will be hung up conspicuously outside the Post Office gates for general information. To give the public the advantage of posting letters of importance to the latest hour, when such minor detentions occur, the Mail boxes will be kept open for *fully prepaid* letters upon which the after-time fee is affixed, to within 15 minutes of the departure of the Mail Vans notification of which will be obtained at the Post Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, an ENGINEER, to proceed to Carwar to remove a Cotton Press. Apply personally to Messrs. W. NICOL & Co.
Bombay, 18th March 1868.

WANTED, a quantity of second-hand CORRUGATED SHEETS for ROOFING. Apply to ABBAJEE, Clerk, G. I. P. Railway Engineer's Office, Byculla.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per "THE TWEED," from Singapore, are requested to send Boats for their respective Goods without delay, failing which all Packages so soon as ready will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.
Captain STUART will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 18th March 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "ASIA," Captain H. MORRISON, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.
Captain H. MORRISON will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.
REMINGTON & Co.,
Bombay, 17th March 1868. Agents Ship *Asia*.

TO BE LET, a comfortable BUNGALOW on the Nepean Sea Road, Khumballa, next to Mr. Keir, Solicitor, open to the Sea, having surrounding Veranda, large Compound, and Vehar Water laid in the premises, also large Stabling accommodation. For Rent and other particulars apply to MR. A. N. MODY on the premises; or at No. 11, Church Gate Street, opposite to the Government Telegraph Office, Fort.
Bombay, 16th March 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FARM of the REVENUE derivable from certain CRANES on the Town Custom House Bunder, from 1st April 1868 to 31st March 1869, being 12 months, will be let by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Town Custom House, on MONDAY the 23rd instant at 1 P.M.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required, and other conditions made known at the time of sale.
A. TAYLOR,
For Acting Deputy Commissioner of Customs P. D.
Bombay, Custom House, 18th March 1868.

NOTICE.—The ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the Schools of the PARSEE GIRLS' SCHOOL ASSOCIATION will take place on MONDAY next, the 23rd instant, at a quarter before 5 P.M. at the residence of MR. DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, Malabar Hill, next to "The Wilderness." The Honourable B. H. ELLIS will preside, and MRS. SEYMOUR FITZGERALD has kindly consented to distribute the Prizes.
Ladies and Gentlemen interested in the cause of Female Education are requested to attend.
Bombay, 18th March 1868.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED), —BOMBAY AGENCY—The following are the Bank's drawing rates for the Out-going Mail :—

On London at 6 months' sight	1/11 1/2	per Rupee.
,, 4 do.	1/11 3/8	do.
,, 3 do.	1/11 5/16	do.
,, 2 do.	1/11 1/4	do.
,, 1 do.	1/11 3/16	do.
,, Demand	1/11 1/8	do.
On Provincial Towns in England, ,, Scotland, On Head Office and Branches of British Linen Company's Bank.	1/11 1/16	do.

JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
National Bank of India, Bombay, 18th March 1868.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, in the 8th Regiment Lines, opposite the Cricket Club, Esplanade.
TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 P.M., BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the Esplanade, the property of an Officer of the 8th Regiment N. I., proceeding to Europe, consisting of a first-class double-barrelled Gun, No. 12 bored loading, with apparatus, complete in a case, by Westly Richards; one do. breech-loading double-barrelled Rifle by do.; one do. Revolver by Deane and Adams; one new Rowtee, four cloths lined with Chintz, with extra No. 1 Canvas fly with three poles, to form servants' tent; one Black Arab Riding Horse named Beema, goes in harness, and has been used as a Charger for some years, with military Saddle and Bridle; few articles of Camp Furniture, as Table, Camp Cot, Ironfolding Bed Chairs, Bullock Trunks with zed, Glass and Crockery Ware, Cooking Utensils, and Sundries.
BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co.
Bombay, 18th March 1868.

APOLLO BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED).—REDUCTION OF RATES.—We beg to notify that from the 1st April next our for RENT will be REDUCED on the following ARTICLES RATES viz.—
PIECE GOODS from 1 anna 6 pies to 1 anna 1 pie per package, per week.
Cases Sheet Copper, Yellow Metal, Brass, and Sheet Iron, from } 4 as. to 2 as. 6 pies per ton, per week.
And we also beg to remind Importers that we allow the following DISCOUNTS on RENT of PIECE GOODS:—

Rs.	a. p.	
If the bill amounts to } 250—15 per Cent.	rent per Package	or 11 pies per week.
,, 500—20 ,, ,,	,,	3-6 ,, or 9 ,,
,, 750—25 ,, ,,	,,	3 3 ,, or 9½ ,,
,, 1,000—30 ,, ,,	,,	3 0 ,, or 9 ,,

We trust that these reductions with the facilities offered for bonding, storing, and delivering, will enable the Company to compete sucessfully with the present low rates of Godown Rent elsewhere.
W. NICOL & Co.,
17th March 1868. Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE PATENT CONTINUOUS ASCENDING SYPHON, PURE CHARCOAL FILTER.
The most perfect Purifier of Water ever invented.
To explain the principles on which the Continuous Ascending Syphon Filter is constructed, it is necessary in the first place to remark, that in filtering water, the impurities must remain in the crevices and pores of the filtering material, and that ultimately these will be filled up, and the whole become clogged, so as not to allow the water to pass. In order to lessen this inconvenience as much as possible, it is necessary to prevent such foreign matters from entering as can be got rid of otherwise; and, secondly, to afford the greatest facility for removing impurities which may be intercepted within the filter. These two points are most essential in the construction of a filter; so much so, indeed, that much of its real value will depend upon them.
The choice of material is by no means a matter of indifference, but to believe that it is the only needful consideration, as is so frequently represented, is a decided mistake.
The first of these essentials has been obtained in the continuous filter by means of a system of ascending currents, by which the suspended impurities are separately precipitated outside the filter, whilst those only which are held in solution actually pass into the filtering material, the water being purified from these in the act of ascension.
The second essential is attained by an arrangement for permitting the filtering material to be easily removed, and after cleansing to be as easily replaced.
The Cistern Filter, fitted in 7 gallon Brown Stone Jar. Rs. 30.
Price complete with Fittings, without Jar, packed in a Hamper. Rs. 25.
Extract from the *Times*, 19th August, 1865 :—"Cholera is induced by foul water, and may be entirely avoided by taking care to drink none but the purest water."
These Filters yield about half-a-gallon of Water per minute.
Pocket Filters, same principle. Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 5.
Illustrated Catalogues, showing the principle of these Filters, can be had free on application.
SOUNDY & Co.,
Wholesale Importers.
Rampart Row and Forbes Street, Bombay.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS, PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION, AND DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

It was not the intention of my Directors to address you again on the subject of the measures which they have adopted, in your behalf, to recover the large amount improperly withdrawn in money and shares from your funds; but Mr. Ferdinand Schiller having, in a letter from London of 25th January last, endeavoured to persuade you into a measure which might have the effect of defeating your large claims against him and the persons liable, it is necessary that due notice should be taken of his letter which has been printed in the public journals.

Although Mr. Schiller professes to address you in his own defence, with reference to the charges on which the Directors have felt it their duty to make against him and others, and although, following the example of the members of his firm resident in Calcutta, he states that he is prepared to refute the charges, yet, like them, he makes no real attempt to do so.

Mr. Schiller alleges that he is not yet "fully" aware of the "precise" nature of the charges, but it is impossible to read those paragraphs of his letter which relate to the Municipal concessions, the purchase and conveyance of land, and the conveyance of the properties for an aggregate amount, without feeling assured that Mr. Schiller knows perfectly well what the charges are, and that they are not confined, as he affects to believe, to what took place in relation to the substitution of other lots for lots 48 and 49. But although Mr. Schiller is evidently aware of the nature of the charges which have been made against him, and that the Directors have preferred a claim for the large sum of Rs. 6,50,000 from him and others, for funds of the Company improperly withdrawn in money and shares, he, as remarked above, makes no attempt to answer the charges, or to state now he proposes to replace the 6,50,000, nor does he allege any reason why he should not do so. Instead of this, he enters into a long discursive statement, about what he did before the Company was formed, and why he was unable to establish the new Port, in which statement he introduces a great variety of names and circumstances, which are wholly beside the question, and he concludes by recommending that the Company should be wound up on a plan which he proposes to lay before you, and by which he pretends you may obtain the highest possible value for the property in which you are interested. The best way to obtain the highest possible value for your property is to hold to what you have, which is daily improving, and to aid your Directors in compelling Mr. Schiller and his friends to pay for what they have taken without consideration.

The idea of winding up the Company, for the purpose of reconstructing a new Company on the ruin of the old, is not altogether an original conception of Mr. Schiller's. On the 15th October last, the Board passed a Resolution appointing a Sub-Committee to investigate the Titles, and directing that the Title Deeds, which were then in the hands of Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller and Company, as Secretaries and Treasurers, should be placed in the Sub-Committee's hands for the purpose of the investigation. Mr. Reinhold, a member of the firm, and then a Director, perceived, no doubt, the full significance of the Resolution, for though silent on the subject of it at the Board Meeting, he endeavoured to destroy the effect of it by withholding the Title Deeds from the Sub-Committee, who could not, without possession thereof, and a long, careful, patient, and minute inspection of them and the entries in the accounts of the Company, make a complete report on the matter submitted. Accordingly after the Meeting which passed the Resolution was over, Mr. Reinhold committed the mistake of entering a protest, at foot of the minutes of the Board's proceedings, against the Deeds being handed to the Sub-Committee, and on the following day obtained from the Company's then Solicitor, without the concurrence or knowledge of the other members of the Board, what he (Mr. Reinhold) called a private legal opinion, to the effect that the Secretaries and Treasurers of the Company ought not to obey the Board's order to deliver the Deeds to the Sub-Committee. That majority of the Board, however, whom Mr. Schiller is pleased, without truth to call "a few local speculators," would neither permit their Secretaries to disobey their order, nor yield to the opinion given privately to Mr. Reinhold by the Company's Attorney; and on the 30th October they repeated the order for the production of the Deeds, and that production was then commenced, the Deeds being sent back to the Company's Attorney for the purpose: but the most important Deed of all, namely, that dated 15th February 1866, the stamps on which showed that it was not executed and delivered till long after, was not produced until after considerable delay, in the month of December last, and not until after the Board, on the 26th November, rejecting all vain excuses and a suggestion that a copy might be obtained from the Registry at Barripore, passed another Resolution on the subject, and insisted on the production of the original Deed. In the meantime, Mr. Reinhold, three or four days after the peremptory order of the Board of 30th October for the delivery of the Deeds to the Sub-Committee, sent, without the knowledge of his Co-Directors, a telegram to Mr. Schiller in London, urging the critical necessity of winding up the Company, a measure that was never suggested until the investigation of the titles was ordered.

With this evident design of diverting your your attention from the important matters which really require your consideration, Mr. Schiller introduces into his letter a variety of subjects which have no relation to the charges which have been made against him, or to the heavy demand of Rs. 6,50,000, for the recovery of which from him and his partners, and two other persons, a suit has been commenced. Among other matters, he states as matter of complaint against the Directors, that they discharged Mr. Gasperez from the post of Zemindary Manager; and this Mr. Schiller takes it upon himself to state was done unceremoniously and discourteously, and on which he considers the flimsist evidence. It is not the fact that Mr. Gasperez was treated with discourtesy; on the contrary, every consideration was shown him. Mr. Gasperez was the chief of an expensive, useless, and obstructive Zemindary Establishment, with a house and office not on the Estates, but at Chowringhee, in Calcutta, maintained at a cost of nearly Rs. 25,000 a year, and from which office regular and intelligible accounts could not be obtained. The Board, on the 30th October last, passed a string of Resolutions, having for their object the efficient and more economical management of the Company's property and affairs. By one of the Resolutions, the expensive and useless Zemindary Office and Establishment at Chowringhee was abolished; and as one of the consequences of this measure, the services of Mr. Gasperez, who was at the head of that Establishment, were dispensed with; and provision was made for the better and more economical management of the Zemindary and Bunkur properties of the Company and for the regular rendering of accounts.

Other Resolutions of that day directed that no contracts should be entered into without the previous sanction of the Board; and that the officers of the Company should send their reports and communications to the Board through the Secretaries, and take their orders from the Directors communicated by the Secretaries; and that all letters and papers, when received, should be at once submitted to the Directors. The very fact of such Resolutions being necessary, shows what the previous system had been. They were not passed without violent opposition from Mr. Reinhold.

Another matter, which Mr. Schiller introduces into his letters as matter of complaint, is the Call that was made payable in February 1868. In reply to the statement which he ventures to make, to the effect that the Call was wholly unnecessary, or in any case not urgent, I am directed to call your attention to the following passage in the Second Annual Report, dated 22nd March 1867, signed by Mr. Schiller himself:—"A Call of Rs. 100 per share will have to be made in July next, and a special notice to this effect will be given hereafter; this with a further Call early next year, &c." That Report was made before it was known that Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller, and Co., would fail in forming a Rice Mill Co., and that the Port Canning Company would have to bear the whole expense of constructing the Mill, instead of a portion only; and yet Mr. Schiller, who signed the Report of March 1867, now affects to think—and tries to make you believe—that the Call should not have been made until after it was determined what proceedings were to be taken to recover the funds of the Company from the persons who had possessed themselves thereof. The Call would, it is true, have been unnecessary, if Mr. Schiller and the other persons liable had come forward and paid back the Rupees 1,50,000, taken in excess of the price for Kilenguage, and also paid to the Company Rs. 5,00,000, being the final Call of Rupees 1,000 a share on the 500 shares appropriated; but they did not do so, and it became necessary to take legal proceedings to compel the refund of the money and payment for the shares; and the Call could not be delayed.

Mr. Schiller, in recommending to you the suicidal measure of winding up the Company, urges that immediate steps should be taken to protect the large interests involved, and prevent those at present having the control of the Company's affairs from carrying out their injurious course, as he calls it—injurious to whom? The interests of the Shareholders are better protected under the present Direction than they were before: and although Mr. Schiller may think it injurious to him and his partners, that payment should be enforced, through the ordinary tribunals of the country, of the large sums of money for which they are accountable, yet in the doing so in the interests of the Shareholders is not, as Mr. Schiller would have you believe, a misuse of the powers entrusted to the Directors.

The object of the suit which has been commenced against Mr. Schiller and other defendants is stated in the plaint settled by the Advocate General. It is, among other things, to obtain a declaration of the Court that Mr. Schiller was Trustee for the Company of the properties purchased in his own name, while a Director, with the Company's money; that the Deed of 15th February 1866 as fraudulent, and void as against the Company; and that Mr. Schiller and the other defendants may be ordered to make good and pay to the Company the sum of Rs. 6,50,000, and interest. Mr. Schiller writes that he considers that he had a perfect right to fix his own value for what belonged to him and what he was legitimately selling. But this is beside the question, and is no answer to the charge which has been made against him. Nobody disputes that Mr. Schiller, or any other person, is entitled, in a transaction with independent parties, to fix his own price on a legitimate sale of his own property: but the question as between the Port Canning Company and Mr. Schiller is whether, being entrusted, as a Director, with the funds of the Company, he was entitled to use those funds to purchase his own property at his own rates; or—and this is a much more serious matter—to employ those funds, in the first place, in the purchase of lands and the payment to the real vendors of the actual price of the lands so purchased, and then having taken the conveyance of the property so purchased with the funds, pay the money into his own name, to take another and much larger amount to himself, out of the Company's funds, on his transferring the property of the Company into the Company's name. The proposition is so startling, that it is necessary to illustrate what is meant by an instance; premising that Mr. Schiller throughout the transactions to which allusion is made was a Director of the Company, and as such a trustee for the shareholders. Among the properties purchased for the Company, there were some parcels bought from Mr. Eames. In April 1866, the Company's solicitor wrote to Mr. Schiller, informing him that Mr. Eames had signed the deed of conveyance and requesting that a cheque might be sent for the purchase money, namely, Rs. 10,000. Mr. Schiller sent the letter into the Port Canning Company's Office, which was then on the premises occupied by his firm, with a direction to attend to it, and a cheque of the Company was drawn and sent out for signature, with a Memo. in the Directors' Circulating Book, stating what the cheque was for. The cheque, instead of being made payable to Mr. Eames, was made payable to the order of Mr. Schiller, and the Deed of Conveyance, instead of being made to the Company, was made to Mr. Schiller. The Solicitor's Bill of costs, however, showed that the Deed of conveyance was made in the name of Mr. Schiller for the Company, and here ended the first part of the transaction. The Company's funds were applied, under Mr. Schiller's directions, to the payment of the Rs. 10,000, for which Mr. Eames sold his lands, and the Company's funds were also applied to the payment of the Solicitor's Bill of costs for the conveyance of the lands into Mr. Schiller's name for the Company; and Mr. Schiller remained, to all intents and purposes, a trustee for the Company in respect of those lands. And so the matter remained from April 1866 till January 1866, in which month Mr. Schiller took from the unappropriated shares of the Company 100 shares, equal to Rs. 1,00,000, without payment of the Rs. 1,000 on each share, which was represented on the face of each of them to have been paid, and an entry was made in the books of the Company representing the cost of Mr. Eames' property to be Rs. 1,10,000, instead of the Rs. 10,000, actually paid to Mr. Eames for it out of the Company's money. There is one of the several similar transactions, and the Rs. 1,00,000 is part of the Rs. 6,50,000, which Mr. Schiller asks you to deprive the Directors of the power of recovering back for your benefit.

An attempt has been made by one of Mr. Schiller's friends to mislead you into the belief that Mr. Schiller was entitled to have Rs. 32-8 per acre for all lands purchased for the Company, even although a much smaller sum may have been paid for the land and the payment made with the Company's money; the pretence being on its face palpable absurdity, but taken in connection with the fact that the conveyances of the lands purchased for the Company's money were made in the name of Mr. Schiller, instead of in the name of the Company, it suggests the following inquiry, namely—was it in pursuance of a design to appropriate, at some future period, a large amount in money and shares that the deeds were so made in the name of Mr. Schiller, and the cheques of the Company which were given in payment for the lands made payable to Mr. Schiller's order?

Mr. Schiller, in the same letter in which he asks you to aid him in his endeavour to wind up the Company, tells you that he believes the undertaking feasible and a necessary adjunct to the growing trade of Bengal, and that perseverance and time will accomplish the success of the Company. Why, then, does Mr. Schiller desire that the Company should be wound up? The answer is plain and easy;—it the Company is wound up, and especially if wound up on a plan which Mr. Schiller states it to be his intention to lay before you, he and his partners and the other persons liable may hope to escape from accounting for the Rs 6,50,000, for the recovery of which the suit in Court has been commenced, and evade the inquiry that will take place if that suit is proceeded with.

As some of you may not know precisely what the effect of winding up the Company would be, it is as well that it should be stated. It is not the case, as you might suppose after a perusal of Mr. Schiller's letter, that the Company, if wound up, would be continued, and your interests preserved under a different management. On the contrary, it would be the duty of the Official Liquidator, into whose hands Mr. Schiller trusts the affairs and property of the Company may fall, to sell the whole of your property moveable and immoveable, for what it might fetch; and the probability is, that from the very nature and extent of the property, it would, when so sold, produce less than one-tenth of its real value, and pass into the hands of a few persons who have a strong interest in the winding up of the Company; while you, deprived of all share and interests in your estates and property, including the finest Rice Mill in India, which is now nearly completed, would be left still liable for further call to pay the debentures given in payment of some of those very estates.

If you consult your own interests, you will not permit the winding up of the Company, the affairs of which under a better system of management, are now prospering; and the directors trust that you will, for your own sakes, as well as on public grounds, resist the attempt that is being made to place your estates and property in the hands of an Official Liquidator. It will be necessary to use united action to defeat the endeavour of Mr. Schiller and his party to close the Company. And the Directors trust to receive communications from you, that will enable them to prevent the threatened destruction of the Company, and the sacrifice of the interests of a large body of shareholders, for the benefit of an undeserving few.

By order of the Directors,
W. A. SHEPPARD,
Provisional Secretary.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1868.

We confess we cannot quite understand the *Tomahawk*. Possibly, the opinions of small country papers, which it so ostentatiously copies on its back sheet, relative to its great superiority over *Punch* as a critical organ, may account for the fact. It is not given to all of us to understand the transcendental, which may explain our not being able to detect the prodigious superiority in question. "Scathing sarcasm," and "daring reproof," and the rest of it apart, we cannot, for example, comprehend the violent paroxysms of Mrs. Grundeysm, which, about twice in every five "issues," appear to afflict the *Tomahawk*. One day we have the "Brown Study," being a specimen of its "scathing" powers, we suppose; and the next we come upon the astounding revelation that, in London, with its three millions of people, there is such a thing as vice. The Sunday School teacher, looking Chocktaw, who is represented in a recent number, as drawing aside a curtain, and showing to the world, that gambling and drinking, and vice exist in the "Christian Metropolis," could never surely have been the production of the same hand, to which society was indebted for the "Brown Study." The latter was a cartoon, somewhat in keeping with the character of an illustrated periodical, which aimed at attaining to a place in the fore rank of English journalism by an entirely new *route*. The former was just about the conception which would have occurred to Colonel Brockman—or Brother Stanislaus. It appears to be becoming the fashion now among the Exeter Hall social and religious reformers, to encourage their oracles to plunge into the vices of the sensual world, to enable them to afford an evening's denunciatory amusement to the prurient elect. Thus, Mr. Baffles goes to a prize-fight in the garb of a costermonger, and then gives a lecture wherein he graphically describes all that he saw, and repeats all that he heard, thus saving his audience the expense of subscribing to the *Sporting Life*, and affording them, we may assume, a certain amount of spiritual gratification at one and the same time. Or somebody else goes to the Derby, or to Hombourg, or to a sailor's *casino* at Stepney—or behind the scenes at the Britannia—or to Cremorne—and utilises the raw material for spiritual senationalism thus obtained just in the same way. It is an exhibition, on a larger scale, of that system which certain parents adopt in taking their children to a Reformatory, to see infant felons picking oakum and then taking them home, to thank God that they are not in the same strait. The *Tomahawk* appears to have gone in for this style of thing, aiming, perhaps, at taking its place in the affections of that large class, who, while looking upon *Punch* as frivolous and worldly, are nevertheless not unaddicted to the absorbtion of numourous strong waters, provided always that the current is one flowing in the same direction with their own prejudices. That is to say, that no such pious family objects to listen to prurient revelations concerning the private immorality always popularly supposed to exist in a nursery, provided the moral be that the persons thus unmasked are suitably consigned to future torments, unless they are brought into the fold of their own particular sect. Without this moral, many of these lectures would warrant the interference of the police, under Lord Campbell's Act, with it they are commendable and void of offence. So the end justifies the means.

The *Tomahawk* has just discovered, we say, that in a city like London, there are they who gamble, and they who drink, &c. It is so struck with this horrible fact, that it loses its "incisiveness" and spreads itself out into a froth of indistinct wordiness, from which it is difficult to extract any idea as to what it is it wishes to evolve therefrom. If it merely mean that it is sad and wicked, it is somewhat curious that it did not choose those very simple words to say so; and it is still more curious that it should have considered that it was laying down anything novel in so doing. From a very early age, one would suppose, that the *Tomahawk* had heard and read such statements, and yet, to judge from the letter-press, one would suppose that we were reading the words of some social Luther, unmasking the fact for the first time, that they who do these things do not do well. Had the *Tomahawk* styled itself "*The Man and Brother*," and referred its subscribers to Exeter Hall for a certificate of its ability, the whole thing would have been explicable, and one would have been content to believe that the sheep of that pure fold really were as refreshingly full of simplicity as all this would imply. But, considering the perfect confidence wherewith the *Tomahawk* sailed to the front, as a sort of transubstantiated Thackeray, confident in itself, and sure of the allegiance of the public, this putting forth of such very green leaves is, to say the least of it, startling to those who have been wont to regard the present as a precocious and know-all age. Make of it what we will, the first article in the *Tomahawk*, upon the Haymarket scenes at night, simply amounts to this, that it is frequented by the Hetiræ; that stupid, and vulgar young men go there to see them; that the conversational elegancies which ensue are not of a very refined order; that specimens of either class may be observed in a state of intoxication; and when two such meet, and the railery becomes very pointed, it is apt to end in a row. It either means this or nothing. But why flourish the trumpets so solemnly over these unpleasant platitudes. We all know the Duke of Wellington is dead, there is no need to put on a black coat, and play the dead march in Saul whenever his name is mentioned. Still, apart from the cartoon, and the solemnity of the tone, this first article might have been passed over unnoticed; but we now get a second one, wherein the writer, the "scathing, satirical, daring" writer, gets so dreadfully lugubrious, that we feel inclined to suspect him to be no other than that maudlin Scotchman who, on being questioned why he was sitting down on the pathway, weeping piteously at 3 A.M. replied, that,

handpump, a funnel, a metal measure, and a half cask.

4. Each corps or department will furnish one responsible person, if needs be a commissioned officer, who will attend the daily issues. He will see that regimental bheesties attend in order and that followers receive their allowance, either singly or collectively, and if collectively that the representative man shows a pass stating the number in his group.

5. None are to be allowed to go up on the tanks except officers and others on duty, and only those followers who are in charge of particular tanks or who work the pumps.

6. Before the times of issue the water is to be pumped from the tank into the half cask, and from this half cask bheesties' mussaks are to be filled, and followers are to be served in the same way.

7. If dipping be unavoidable it is to be done with a metal vessel and never with a leathern bucket.

8. A line of sentries is to prevent the crowd from coming within ten feet of the railing, and when the allowance has been received no loitering is to be allowed within or about the vicinity.

Latrines have been marked out for all corps and departments, but I regret to say they are not used so exclusively as they should be, as at present there is no conservancy police to enforce attention on this point. I have written in to suggest that until a police can be organised the occupants of the different lines should furnish their own takidars for the protection of their own limits.

The chief offenders are the Madras and Deccan dooly-bearers, and if from these men a certain number were told off for the duty and held responsible, the practice would soon be checked.

A similar arrangement would answer for the whole of the Transport Train, where the whole of the ground is horribly dirty; but being at a distance, it is not so prominently under notice as that near the dooly-bearers.

In the hope that they might be the means of establishing such order as is necessary, I drafted the following rules. They are far from being complete, nor are they intended for more than general guidance, and are of course capable of such modifications as may be called for by change of time, place, and circumstances :—

1. Latrines will, in all cases, be opened as soon as lines have been taken up; they are to be made as narrow and as deep as possible. A covering of from eight to twelve inches of earth is to be thrown in every night, and when within two feet of the surface they are to be filled in and others opened; a raised mound is to mark the old sites; they are to be made both for troops and followers; and regimental and departmental medical officers will visit them from time to time to see that they are properly maintained. Commanding officers and heads of departments will be good enough to report upon this subject as soon as possible.

2. The greatest attention is to be paid to the cleanliness of the line, and all ordinary refuse is to be thrown into one place, from whence it will be removed from time to time by the general conservancy establishment.

3. The lines of ventilation are to run with the prevailing winds, and the lines of tents are to be in echellon, if practicable. All horses are to be leeward of their respective lines. Followers' huts are also to be to leeward. No deviation is to be allowed from the lines of direction, and special attention is be paid to their cleanliness.

4. The practice of making water near the tents is to be checked, and no bones or broken victuals or other refuse to be allowed to collect. If straw be used for bedding it is to be plaited along the foot line, and pegged down; it is to be exposed to the sun and air, and changed as often as possible. Every eighth day the walls of the tents are to be taken down at 6 A.M., weather permitting; and all kit is to be removed, so that sun and air may have free access. They will be kept down for one hour. If the tents be rowties they will be struck for the same length of time, and their sides freely exposed. All tents are to be trenched if occupied for more than a week, and if necessary these trenches are to be connected with a surface drain. The ground inside of the tents is not to be excavated.

5. All cookrooms, workshops, forges, shoeing sheds, and similar minor establishments are to be placed to leeward, and their refuse is never to be allowed to accumulate for more than one clear working day. The stable litter of the different lines is to be collected in heaps, and removed from time to time by the conservancy establishment.

6. The Assistant Commissary General will be good enough to see that proper limits are assigned to the cattle pens, slaughter yards, and hanging grounds, and within those limits the most scrupulous cleanliness is to be observed. Refuse matter and offal are to be removed *at once* to a distance of 200 yards to leeward, and then to be buried in pits as deep as the nature of the ground will admit of being dug. No skins are to be dried within 200 yards of the slaughter yards, and then only to leeward.

7. Lines will be assigned to the public followers, and heads of departments will be held responsible for their condition. References upon general questions of conservancy are to be made to the Sanitary Officer, who at all times is to have access to every part of the camp. Supplementary orders will be issued as the necessity arises. Commanding officers and heads of departments will be held responsible that the above rules are copied, their purport explained, and their observance enforced.

Until the 1st of December I was unable to obtain the services of one single man for purposes of conservancy.

On the 1st I engaged, 13; on the 4th, 9; on the 5th, 23; on the 9th, 20; on the 16th, 6; on the 20th, 16—total 87.

They were first obtained through M. Munzinger, the consul, and their pay was fixed at seven dollars per month each.

On December 22nd, the following men were detailed for the conservancy establishment:—Serjeant Jones and Corporal Duffy, of the 33rd Regiment; 2 European non-commissioned officers; 1 head man for shohos; 86 Shoho coolies; 20 mules for dragging; 20 dooly-bearers to act as muleteers, and 10 to act as muccadums—total 119.

On December 17th, eight mules, with dragropes, were handed over by the Transport Train, and on the 19th twelve others were given, 20 in all, and 20 dooly-bearers to take charge of them. Ten other bearers were also given to act as muccadums with the working gangs of Shoho coolees.

From ten to twenty carts also were employed daily in bringing in firewood for cremation. With so large an establishment it ought to be an easy matter to keep this place clean, and so it would, could we but reduce the accumulated refuse so as to have a fair stock. Up to the present time we have, so to speak, been working off arrears.

There has been a terrible mortality amongst the baggage animals. Camels were landed in the most inhuman manner, and from the present pier to a point far south of the tanks, there was a string of the dead and the dying, the foreshore was strewn with doolies in all stages of decomposition, and to remove them was the first revolting task. I also suggested that the contractor should not be allowed to land any others except at Arafalee, where boats can approach within twenty paces of the beach and where there is water. Amongst the mules, matters were worse, men and animals arrived in an inverse ratio—the former without adequate means of expressing their wants and wishes, the latter without, in many cases, any provision whatever for their safe keeping—they were literally thrown on shore and strayed by hundreds, unowned, uncared-for. Dozens could at all times be seen standing round the exhausted pools, and for want of water many perished. Incessant efforts were made to secure them, but both men and means were wanting. Twenty or thirty would be brought in and tied up, but the tie was a rope gnawed in an hour, and again they were away. The want of attendants and the numbers at large brought heavier work upon those that were available, and brought it before they were in a condition to stand it. Indeed a sample of the work will show that no animals could go on with it. They were then working backwards and forwards between the camp and "Adoda," sixteen miles. Assuming that a batch left this as soon as they were watered they did not reach Adoda until the evening, they then had to water and feed, and by that time they had to start on the return trip. It must be remembered, that it thus took from ten to twelve hours for all the animals to be watered, so that a man going at daybreak would not perhaps get away before 9 or 10 o'clock; and in addition there were the rations to be drawn, both for mule and muleteer; and for the latter, time for cooking was also necessary. Bearing all this in mind it will be seen that neither man nor animals had moderate rest, nor it surprising that the latter succumbed. They died we may say in harness, but for the survivors there was yet a worse trial, for suddenly there appeared a new and fatal disease unknown in character and appallingly swift in its course. With unerring aim it struck right and left—here taking the strong and conditioned, there the worn and wasted—at the tanks and wells—on the road, and in the jungle—and at their very pickets the unfortunate beasts were seen in all stages of the disorder.

If in addition to the ordinary work of sanitation in a large and growing camp, in time of war, we take the extra work imposed by this terrible disaster, it will be seen how much was to be done and what were the materials with which we had to work? There are two non-commissioned officers, who only speak English, in charge of the mules,—men who are unaccustomed to the work,—and there are others who are as inveterate in coolies, with whom not one single word can be exchanged. At present my only means of communication depend upon one of my own servants. Every morning I have to take my own roll-call. I then tell my servant in Hindoostanee what work each gang is to do. He tells it in Arabic to the head man of the shohos, and he again tells it to them. In this roundabout way everything has to be carried on; and when we first commenced not one single mule or camel was dragged away, not one was burnt, and its ashes buried without my being present to show them how to fasten the ropes, to tell them in what spot to take them, to show them how to pile on the wood, and to tell them not only how the pit should be dug, but how the spade should be used to dig it. In this way the greater part of my time has been taken up in doing work that, under other circumstances, would have devolved upon inspectors and muccadums; and in addition I had to carry on the duties of senior medical officer of the Indian Medical Department and arrange for such details as were necessary. So if the work of sanitation be somewhat behindhand, it may be urged in extenuation that the machinery for it has been somewhat imperfect.

The foregoing report was purposely closed with a bare description of the camp and its contents; and at the end of the year it is a pleasing task to record that from the first the general health of the troops has been most satisfactory. Although there were ready symptoms of scurvy we had with us the antidote, and it disappeared. The percentage of sick amongst the Bombay Sepoys was at one time high, but the prevailing disease was diarrhœa induced by the brackish water from the pools. There were also many cases of trifling wounds, due to the nature of the work upon which they were engaged. The pier was under construction and they used to work waist deep in water.

Vaccination has been carried out as far as practicable, and arrangements have been made for the conservancy of the passes, which were reported thickly strewn with dead mules, &c.

Two medical officers are to share the entire distance, and with each will be six mules for dragging and twelve bearers to bring wood for cremation. It was hoped that shohos would be forthcoming and 49 were obtained; but no sooner did they learn the nature of the work than one and all refused to engage.

Three medical officers are to be stationed at as many intermediate points—and for each is a small hospital tent, two sweepers, and ten dooly-bearers.

These are to afford medical aid to such as may require it *en route*, and are to ensure cleanliness at their several encampments.

For a climate like that at Senafe British troops can attend, as they would at home, to the cleanliness of their own lines, and no difficulty need be apprehended in getting the same duty from the native regiments—so it would be well if all corps and depots, so long as they remain in camp, were to hand over, for general conservancy, such of the dooly-bearers as can be spared. With these men, and with the few sweepers, an establishment might be organised sufficient for all purposes, and we should be independent of aid from without.

In conclusion I would urge very serious attention to one point. The public and private followers now at Senafe are unprovided with adequate shelter, and it is to be feared that those who are to follow will be similarly situated. Already the thermometer has fallen below 40°, and if to this we add the wet that may be expected, the results must be a crowded hospital or an excessive mortality.

In calling attention thus early to such a probability, it is to be hoped that measures may be taken to lessen its chances, and whilst none may feel the reproach of neglect, so none from without may accuse us of a want of care for those who are indispensably necessary for our every movement.

JOHN LUMSDAINE, Surgeon,
Sanitary Officer, A.F.F.

Camp, near Zula, 1st January 1868.

The report for January, if brief, is in every way satisfactory.

The changes in the numerical strength of the different corps and departments have been so incessant, that it is almost impossible in any one return to embody the percentage of sick to strength—but out of 2,119 fighting men in camp there were only seventy sick on the 31st of January.

Amongst the followers the rate has been high, but it could hardly be otherwise, for they seem to be the refuse of their respective countries. Dirty in their person, and dirtier in their habits, the majority of them landed with the seeds of disease already developed,—or courted its contraction by neglect of the most ordinary measures of precaution.

On the 6th of the month there arrived for conservancy—25 bildars and 50 so-called sweepers; of the former 5 were Purdasees, 18 Mahrattas, 1 Mhar, and 1 Jew: of the latter, 15 were Purdasees, 11 Mahrattas, 19 Mhars, 4 Chumars, and 1 Mussulman.

Amongst them all there was not one hallalcore. However they have been of great use, and there is constant employment for them.

It has been suggested that 100 of the proper cast should be sent round from Madras.

On the 10th of the month there came from Calcutta the transport *India*. She brought coolies, and hardly had she arrived when there were rumours, as alarming as they were vague, and as vague as they were groundless.

She was supposed to be stricken with plague and cholera, but it turned out that she had fever which amongst the Anamic coolies had assumed a severe type. *

On the 6th of Decemcer 1867 she left Calcutta with a European crew of 13 and a native crew of 35—48; 1 European sergeant, 1 native doctor, 1 moonshee, 1 cook, and 417 coolies —making in all 469 on board. She is a vessel of 912 tons, and by all accounts her deck was well ventilated, the rations were of good quality, and the water was good. For the first six or seven days they all suffered much from sea-sickness, and on the 11th there was one death from diarrhœa or dysentery. On the 13th she was off Cape Comorin and was becalmed for some days and drifted to the Maldive Islands. Here she lay close off the shore, and it was here that the epidemic first broke out. A fair wind carried them to Aden on January 4th. On the 7th they left, having had seven deaths during the three days they were there.

From 11th December 1867 to 11th January 1868, the date of arrival in Annesley Bay, they lost 52 coolies and two native crew—54. The vessel was at once taken some three miles higher up and to leeward of camp. From the time they had a morning report the following is their death rate:—

Jan.	Under treatment.	Died.
18	118	9
19	119	3
20	115	0
21	112	3
22	109	5
23	97	2
24	96	2
25	93	0
26	92	1
27	84	1
28	79	0
29	77	1
30	86	1
31	87	0
		28

The above details were kindly furnished by Surgeon Plumptre. Sergeant Haslum of the Commissariat Department was sent in charge, and he describes the coolies as being "the most useless and rotten set" he had ever seen. He says that a Dr. Jamieson, at Calcutta, wanted to discharge 100 of them as unfit, but that the objection was overruled. The native doctor had fever before leaving the river, and has been ill ever since. A hospital assistant was sent on board at Aden, and he too now lies in a precarious state.

The cause of the epidemic must be sought for outside of the vessel—and it is not very difficult to find. Amongst the coolies many were feeble old men, others were weedy, narrow chested hags, and we may suppose that many were accustomed to stimulants, either in the form of spirits, or tobacco, or opium. Few, if any, could be described as really able bodied. We next find them on ship board, those who were in the habit of taking stimulants at once deprived of them, all are suffering from sea sickness, and more or less prostrated, and all with a minimum of vitality. In this condition it may be that a specific poison was generated within them, as we know is the case amongst the poor in times of famine. It is worthy of note that, with one exception, the European crew were not affected.

The water supply for the camp is now ample, but its quality is not always what it might be, and in many cases has given rise to diarrhœa. At one time there is a taste of tar, at another of oil, and very often it is very brackish. At its best there is the empyreenna, that is peculiar to condensed water when not properly aerated.

The demand is now so great perchance the process lacks the necessary attention; but when we remember that this demand is for 200 tons daily, there is some excuse on the score of haste.

The mules and cattle are now only watered once a day, and to the machinery this is an immense relief, whilst for the animals it is sufficient. The mortality may now be expressed in decimals, and they are better fed, watered, and better cared for.

The whole area of the camp has been regularly hand swept, and is very clean. Fresh latrines have been opened, and planks are now laid crosswise, so that the edges are not soiled.

The general health of the men is excellent, their rations are good, and it would be hard to find cause of complaint.

But three months ago there were was nothing to be seen beyond scrabby patches of salt work: now in the harbour there is a perfect forest of insects, an towering above them there flies out the ensign of England. On shore, too, the change is no less striking: the muddy beach is now like an anthill—from morning till night, and from night till morning, there is an endless chain of workers. On the one side is a pier approaching completion, on the other is one upon which may be heard the shriek of the engine as with freighted trucks it hurries to and from between the landing stage and the store sheds.

Far as the eye can see it looks upon war material—on troops, and tents, and transports, —on arms and ammunition—on stores for Commissariat, stores for engineers, stores for ordnance, or requirements for depot and field hospitals—clothing supplies, forage, building and railway plan—and the thousand and one wants of an army landing for war in an unknown country. But two months ago it was a seeming chaos and now there is the order of military organization.

JOHN LUMSDAINE, Surgeon,
Sanitary Officer A. F. F.

Camp, near Zula, 1st February 1868.

* The details furnished do not seem to be very accurate, so for this matter it will be better to refer to the special report by the D. I. General.

BOMBAY.

MR. MANOCKJEE CURSETJEE, Second Judge of the Small Cause Court, (who is now on leave to Europe) is expected here by next mail.

MR. PEYCE, who for a long period of time has been acting Master Attendant in the room of Captain Barker, has we understand been confirmed in the appointment.

AT a meeting on Monday last the shareholders of the Bombay Bonded Warehouse Company resolved that the Company should be wound up.

WE hear that Mr. Lestock, Collector of Dharwar, is to act as Commissioner of Customs during the time that Mr. Bellasis acts for Mr. Hadow as Revenue Commissioner.

THE steamer *Manchester*, to which the so-called accident happened some days ago, is to be taken into dock at the Government Dockyard after the s. s. *Sattara* is hauled out.

A HINDOO girl, aged about two years, fell from a window of the first storey of a house in Durgadevee road on Tuesday last. She was severely hurt and was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where she lies in a precarious state.

ON Tuesday last a native woman, named Parbutee, accidentally fell into a quarry hole on the flats at Byculla and was drowned. An inquest was held yesterday on the body of the deceased, and a verdict of accidentally drowned was returned by the jury.

WE believe that the Rev. Dr. Watson of Dundee, who arrived in the *Bombay* from Calcutta on Tuesday, proceeds home by the mail steamer on Saturday. A mission meeting, in connection with the Church of Scotland, is to be held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, this afternoon at five o'clock, at which Dr. Watson, and also the Rev. J. Clark, of Gyah, will deliver addresses.

THE steamer *Tilly* left Bombay last night, being intended to run between Gwadur and Mussendom with telegrams, owing to the accident to the telegraph wire. Her place will afterwards be taken by the steamer *Amberwitch*, which is at present in dock at the Government Dockyard.

A SERIOUS accident occurred yesterday afternoon at about two o'clock on Messrs. Fraser and Millar's premises at Carnac Bunder, caused by the bursting of one of the boilers. We believe that two or three men have been seriously injured, one boy of about fourteen years killed, and that an East Indian lad had his face severely scalded.

DAJEE KESSOO, a porter in the employment of the G. I. P. Railway, had his leg cut off on the 14th instant at the Kussara station whilst attaching a coke waggon from the down Ghat train. The accident appears to have been caused through his foot being caught in one of the sleepers.

THE transport steamer *John Bright*, Captain Cumming, arrived from Annesley Bay yesterday morning at 2 o'clock. She left Anuesley Bay on the 2nd March and Aden on 7th March. The following passengers arrived by this opportunity :—Mr McKenzie and 256 invalids. The *John Bright* also brought mails. In the course of the morning she steamed outside the harbour to bury, we believe, some corpses. Having sickness on board, she was visited by the health officer of the port.

WE regret to state that an unfortunate accident happened to Mr. W. G. Corke, First Assistant Master Attendant, as he was driving home in a dog cart on Tuesday evening. At the upper part of Colaba the horse shied and the dog cart was upset; and Mr. Corke was thrown, unluckily, on a low wall covered with broken bottle glass, which cut his head and hands very severely. Being near the Lunatic Asylum at the moment he was carried there and his wounds were carefully dressed, but he will probably be laid up for some days through the effects of the accident.

AT a meeting of the shareholders of the Frere Land and Reclamation Company held yesterday afternoon, Mr. A. C. Brice in the chair, the resolutions passed at a former meeting—that the Company should be wound up voluntarily, that Mr. Calliandas Mohundas and Mr. Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandy should be the liquidators, and that the property, &c., should be transferred to a new Company called the Frere Land Co. (Limited) in consideration for 7,500 fully paid shares of the nominal value of Rs. 1,000—were unanimously confirmed. On account of the small number who attended, the business of the meeting could not be transacted for an hour after the advertised time.

AN adjourned Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Coroner's office, Dhobie Talao, concerning the death of a mendicant named Ramsing Dhondoosing. On Saturday last, two workmen in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway, were pushing a railway truck, laden with pieces of wood, along the siding at Elphinstone Bunder, when they heard a cry proceeding from the front of the truck. They stopped at once and saw deceased lying on a piece of wood on the side of the siding. He was knocked down by the truck and injured in his side. The man was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where he expired on the following morning. The jury came to the conclusion that the death was accidental.

BUTCHER ISLAND, HARBOUR.—On Sunday afternoon last Divine Service was held by the Rev. W. Brown Keer, Harbour Chaplain, in the new barracks here, kindly granted by order of the Deputy Quarter Master General, for the crews of the several ships now unloading coal at the island, and for the few families residing there. The airy and pleasant room was very neatly and conveniently arranged by Mr. Tarkington, the Barrack Master, and the seamen, of whom about forty were present, many of whom came early enough to have a stroll round the island before service, in which they heartily joined, appeared thoroughly to enjoy the visit ashore, which was happily unattended by the grog-shop temptations, which are so fearful a source of evil to seamen in Bombay.

THE FIRE IN THE NEW CLOTH MARKET.

A FEW days ago a cheque for Rs. 1,000 was forwarded to Mr. Souter, Superintendent of Police, to be distributed to certain members of the Police Force who exerted themselves in extinguishing the fire at the new cloth market. Mr. Souter, it will be remembered, declined the offer, on the ground that other men, who exerted themselves as much as those mentioned, were excluded from participating in the reward. The Cazee of Bombay and the Mooshawers have now agreed to leave the amount at the disposal of the Commissioner to be disposed of as that officer may think fit. The following letter was received by the Commissioner of Police from Mr. Cumroodeen Tyabjee :—

To F. H. SOUTER, Esq.,
Commissioner of Police.

DEAR SIR,—Referring to your letter of the 12th March inst., my clients Huzrut Sheriat Panah Mahomed Hossein Saheb Moorgay, Cazee of Bombay, and the Mooshawers of Jooma Musjid, are happy to leave the distribution of the reward to you and Mr. Edginton, feeling sure that you will be able from personal knowledge to dispose of the sum more according to desert than their hurzay (formation would enable them to do, and they therefore request that you will kindly distribute the amount accordingly. Since Mr. Edginton declines to receive any pecuniary reward, my clients beg that he will at least accept their warmest approbation of his proceedings on the occasion of the fire in question.—Yours truly,

C. TYABJEE,
Attorney for the Juma Musjid.

Bombay, 15th March 1868.

STEAMER REPORTS—18TH MARCH.

Kurrachee, 18*th*, 4-11 P. M.—Steamer *Kurrachee* left for Bombay with Overland Mails at 2 P. M.

FORT POLICE COURT.—18TH MARCH.

(BEFORE J. P. BICKERSTETH, ESQ.)

CHARGE OF ADULTERY.—William Elias Waite, European, charged with committing adultery with the wife of Edward Carpenter, apothecary, was brought up before the Court. Mr. Hearn appeared for Mr. Carpenter, the informant, and Mr. Cleary for the defendant; and the complainant and a witness named Caroline Collins were examined. The former gave a more particular statement than that in his information, which we have already published, and the latter spoke to the informant's marriage. The case was remanded till tomorrow for further evidence.

(BEFORE NANA MOROJEE, ESQ.)

Mhadoo Trimbuckjee, a retail trader, was fined Rs. 15 for contravention of section 17 of Act 48 of 1860, by having two false weights in his possession on the 17th instant, without being able to give a satisfactory excuse.

Belakee Heechund was fined Rs. 30 for having 17 false instrument, in his possession on 17th instant without satisfactory excuse.

Madoo Visram was charged with driving a shigram at Colaba without due regard to the safety of others. He had thereby injured the informant Bavajee Sukkaram, and the case was remanded till the 25th, pending the recovery of the informant, presently in hospital.

Four seamen belonging to the British ship *Empress* were charged with disobedience, and sentenced each to 14 days in prison with hard labour.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—18TH MARCH

(BEFORE R. H. SHOWELL, ESQ.)

ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE.—Ismael Ibrahim and six others, seamen of the steamship *Baroda*, were charged with being absent without leave and without sufficient reason from the said ship. All the prisoners pleaded guilty, and the first six prisoners, who were absent for one or two days, were sentenced to be imprisoned in the County Jail for seven days each, and to forfeit two days' pay and to pay the wages of the substitutes employed for them. The seventh prisoner, who was absent for fifteen days, was sent to the County Jail for one month. This man was also to forfeit Rs. 30, being the amount of expenses till the 21st instant. His Worship ordered that on the 21st instant all the prisoners should be sent on board in charge of the police.

ASSAULT—Joseph Apsey, a soldier belonging to the 23rd Welsh Fusiliers, was charged with assaulting Pestonjee Shapoorjee, a hack buggy driver.

The prisoner urged in defence that the complainant struck him first in the eye with a whip.

The complainant stated that he was driving his hack buggy on the Grant Road, the prisoner engaged it and he took him about. He forcibly took the reins out of his hand and began to drive, and injured his harness, &c. He sustained a damage to the extent of about Rs. 40. The prisoner was drunk when he got into the buggy. He caught his throat, tore his clothes, and knocked him out of the buggy.

His Worship convicted the prisoner and fined him three rupees. The Magistrate told the corporal over the prisoner to bring to the notice of the Colonel of the regiment the conduct of the prisoner.

LAW.

HIGH COURT—APPELLATE SIDE.

Wednesday, 11th March.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE NEWTON.)

The Queen vs. *Rutton Jeejee and seven others.*

MURDER.—Rutton Jeejee and seven others were arraigned before Baron De H. Larpent, acting Session Judge of Ahmedabad, with rioting, armed with deadly weapons, with murder by causing the death of one Kala Huta, with voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons, and with culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

The facts of the case were as follows :—It appears that the deceased and one Sadoul were on the 22nd August last watching their flocks within the boundary of the village of Nowra, It was about mid-day when they were alleged to have been set upon by some twenty inhabitants of the neighbouring village of Ankawalia. The latter were armed with swords and sticks, and the deceased received a severe wound on the arm, from the effects of which he died on the 10th September following. Sadoul was also severely wounded. The Session Judge, in his finding, remarked that the question for him to decide was, whether an assault was committed; and, if so, were the prisoners, or any of them, identified as the persons who committed the assault; what was the amount of injury inflicted on Kala and Sadoul; and was the death of Kala caused by the injury he received? The evidence and the admissions of some of the prisoners left no doubt that an assault by a number of persons armed with swords and sticks was committed within the boundary of the villege of Nowra. The motive which led to the assault was apparent on the face of the evidence. The Ankawalia villagers, either rightly or wrongly, thought that the cattle of the Nowra village had strayed in the grass land of their village; and, roused to anger at this, some of them went into the Nowra village to chastise the cattle watchers, whom they considered responsible. The Session Judge could come to no other conclusion but that the evidence as to the identification of the prisoners was complete. The accounts as to which of the prisoners struck the blow on the arm of the deceased differed. That the blow was struck by one of the members of the gang that assaulted Kala there could be no doubt whatever, and it was not material who struck it, although it was much to be regretted that it could not be brought home to the particular member of the gang. It was proved that two of the prisoners were wounded and treated in the hospital; and the Court did not believe that no blows were struck in return for those inflicted by the Ankawalia villagers. The evidence for the defence had, in some particulars, gone far to strengthen the case for the prosecution. The evidence showed that the prisoners went to the spot armed with the weapons which would cause death. There was no sudden fight but a deliberate attack, and the offence could not, in the opinion of the Court, be brought within the exception attached to section 300 of the Penal Code. Taking all the circumstances into consideration, that the assault, though cowardly, was not of an atrocious character, that the blow was given on the arm, and that death did not ensue for nineteen days after the assault, the Court found the prisoners guilty of rioting, armed with deadly weapons, and of murder, offences punishable under sections 148, 149, and 302 of the Penal Code; and the Court passed a sentence of transportation for life on each of the prisoners. The Court acquitted the prisoners on the charges of voluntarily causing grievous hurt, and of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

The prisoners appealed to the High Court from the above sentence; and the case was heard on Wednesday last, when Mr. Pandoorung Balibhudra, in absence of the Government pleader, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. White, and Mr. Nanabhai Haridas, appeared for the defence.

The Chief Justice, in giving judgment on the appeal, said that the evidence showed that a number of persons, nine or more, went, some of them armed with swords and sticks, for the purpose of chastising the cattle watchers of the deceased's village. The inference to be drawn, looking to the character of the people, was that the common object was to use violence with swords as well as sticks. The accused were persons in a state of anger, and it could not be presumed that the swords were taken merely for show, and not for use. The question was whether the case did not come under section 149 of the Penal Code. It was not necessary to define each case, but this case would come under either branch of the section, as the doing was in prosecution of a common object. Section 326 applied, as the wound was grievous hurt and it satisfied the requirements of the Code as regarded the deceased and the witnesses hurt. The only question was whether all the prisoners were liable under section 149. Looking to the number and character of the people, and the weapons taken by them, it must be presumed that the common object was grievous hurt. The conviction on the charge of murder was wrong, and it should have been under sections 348 and 326, on the charges of rioting with deadly weapons and voluntarily causing grievous hurt. Applying section 426 of the Procedure Code, this Court had ruled in several cases that when a finding was to be reversed, it should be considered of what the accused should properly have been convicted. The erroneous acquittal by the Court below would not prevent this Court from doing justice in the case. The Court, therefore, reversed the conviction on the charge of murder, and made it a conviction under sections 149 and 326. The punishment awarded to the prisoners was more than was called for, and a lesser amount of punishment would be sufficient to satisfy justice. The sentence was, therefore, commuted, in the case of each prisoner, to seven years. The Court would make no difference in the term of sentence as each prisoner

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

RAJCOTE, 14TH MARCH.

SOME of the shareholders of talooka Bhatwa, with their kamdars, or men of business, have been brought in and are detained as state prisoners, pending enquiry as to the circumstances attending the harbourage of Waghur outlaws in their villages, which has been found to be the case. One of these shareholders, Shere Khan, is I believe allied by marriage to the Waghur leader, Mooloo Maneck, whom he and the others have pledged themselves to produce and deliver up to the authorities within a month, and if this was done, the Waghur outbreak would have received a complete death-blow.

In the year 1859 or 1860 I believe the late Mr. A. K. Forbes, then Political Agent, knowing of the relationship that existed between the Bhatwa state and the Waghurs, called upon the chiefs to bind themselves under certain penalties, neither to harbour nor protect any of the Waghur tribe who may be in outlawry against the Government. The parties under surveillance have therefore placed themselves in rather a serious dilemma, and the authorities shall have a most delicate and unpleasant duty to perform in case the very suspicious circumstances connected with them be confirmed.

About thirty convicts in the Rajcote jail have been exported to Ahmedabad under charge of a strong escort of troops. All these men were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment, and it was considered inadvisable to detain them in the jail here, which just now is very full and inadequate for the accommodation of more than about 150 convicts.

The Political Agent having completed the object for which he was out so long, namely, the restoration of the peace and quiet of the country, will return to head-quarters on the 20th. His assistant, Mr. Krishnajee Luximon, who also rendered good and valuable service, has already returned, having come in charge of the Bhatwa chiefs whose estates have been placed under Khan Bahadoor Syed Ulvee bin Abdoola of the Federal Sebundy, who is a most energetic and useful servant of the State.

The Holee abominations passed off very quietly. There was an utter absence of all that noise and obscenity that used to prevail during the reign of the "Bhaee Saheb," and it is my opinion that so long as we have such reformers as Messrs. Karsondass Mooljee and Ootumram Nurbheram and others amongst us, there need be any fear of such things gaining ground. I hear that a mutual improvement society will soon be set on foot under favourable auspices, of which I shall give you full information when better informed.

Weather hot and disagreeable with strong puffs of wind now and again. Thermometer at noon 89 deg.

THE SURVEYS OF INDIA.

(*The Friend of India.*)

ANGLO-INDIANS are deficient in that self-appreciation and self-assertion which are quite compatible with a manly modesty, and are necessary to the success of truth and of every honest enterprise. They work too hard, when in India, to have the time for recording their labours. The record, even when made, is marked too often by the dulness, which springs from the Indian habit of minute-writing, or is buried too frequently among their papers by Secretaries, who find it difficult to overtake current routine. The Press is ever eager for the material wherewith to proclaim and criticise the deeds of the deserving. But individual administrators, being honest English gentlemen, abstain from supplying these materials, and even under a regime of comparative publicity like the present, there is no one who has time, or tact, to select the documents and reports which in England duly see the light. This injustice to Anglo-Indians and English administration in India is serious; and it is to a large extent the source of that greater wrong, in the shape of neglect or contempt, done by England itself to retired Governors who have ruled populations larger than those of the United Kingdom—to the statesmen, philanthropists, and thinkers, who, as Dr. Norman Macleod lately said, are of less account than "some town councillor or orator on water rates."

The department which has suffered most perhaps, from the obscurity in which its acts have been kept by Government, is that of the Survey. At rare intervals we have been able, by considerable importunity, to lay hold of a narrative of its operations before the document is three years old. We are now enabled to state the results of the year 1866-67 having with infinite pains gleaned the facts from different quarters. This department may make the proud boast, that while the Survey of the United Kingdom has been at work for more than a century and is not yet complete, that of India—nearly the size of Europe—has been extended over three-fourths of the vast peninsula in about half a century and amid difficulties unknown elsewhere. Just as the rising of 1745 led General Watson to plan a survey of the disaffected Highland districts, which grew into the Grand Trignometrical survey of Great Britain and Ireland, so Brigade Major Lambton projected a survey of the country which we annexed at the close of the war with Tippoo.

He proposed to throw a series of triangles from Madras to the Malabar coast, in order to determine the position of places inaccurately fixed by Colonel Mackenzie. Lambton had served in Colonel Wellesley's regiment, and obtained first of all the approval of the Great Duke, who used his influence with his brother, the Governor General, and with Lord Clive, son of the great Clive, then Governor of Madras. The only measuring apparatus was a steel chain, sent with Lord Macartney's embassy to the Emperor of China and refused by him, and a Zenith Sector by Ramsden, purchased from Dr. Dinwiddie, the astronomer, to whom Lord Macatney entrusted it for sale.

Since the beginning of the century the Great Trigonometrical Survey has been conducted successively by Colonel Lambton, Sir George Everes, and Sir Andrew Waugh, and is now directly under Lieutenant Colonel Walker, as Superintendent; Colonel Thuillier, R. A., being the Surveyor General of India, and Superintendent of the Topographical branch. The headquarters of the Trigonometrical Survey is at Dehra Doon, and of the Topographical and Revenue at Calcutta. The Topographical Survey is as cheap, as the Trigonometrical, being the bais of the others, is dear. It is conducted chiefly in the Feudatory States. The Revenue Survey began in 1822 and slowly progressed till 1830, at a rate which would have required 500 years for its completion over all India. It was revived after the first Punjaub war in 1846. In a period of 30 years, with but very few parties at the commencement, and only increasing very gradually, 160,000 square miles of country, an area considerably larger than the whole of the British Islands, have been completed and mapped by the Topographical branch alone, at a cost of not more than 32 shillings and 8 pence per mile. The Revenue Surveys have likewise yielded excellent topographical maps on a similar scale, of 364,000 square miles of country, between the years 1846 and 1866, or during Colonel Thuillier's superintendence of the operations, at a mean average cost of 50 shillings and 8 pence per square mile. The combined results form the large area of 524,000 square miles, or upwards of four times that of Great Britain, executed at a total cost of £1,252,000, yielding a mean average rate of 47 shillings and 3 pence. For this, we have all the records in a methodical and systematic form, fit for geographical incorporation in the Atlas of India. This does not include the older Revenue Surveys of the North-West Provinces, which for want of proper supervision in former years were never regularly reduced or generalized, and the records of which were destroyed in the mutiny. The whole of these districts will have to be surveyed over again in a style very superior to that of the last survey. Colonel Thuillier regrets his inability to furnish complete information of a similar kind for all India, or even for any single presidency. The required data are scattered in various offices, and surveys are in progress and have been from time to time completed of which the Surveyor General has no cognizance. His establishment is unequal to operations of such importance and magnitude.

The Survey department has recently been re-organized, and not a moment too soon. The establishment should be increased. The original records are increasing so rapidly with the vast progress of the Survey, and the out-turn from the printing press, especially now that the new process by Photo-zincography has taken such root, is so great, that it is impossible longer to provide for the safe custody, arrangement, and receipt of manuscripts, as well as the issue and sale of printed materials. The combination of the Revenue Branch and the extensive additions of rough field books and other documents from that Survey cause great anxiety, which has not been lessened by the appearance of white ants. The Surveyor General trusts that suitable premises may soon be obtained to meet the increasing and special requirements of a department whose records have cost such enormous sums of money. This is the more necessary since the proposal of the Secretary of State to transfer to India the whole of the engraving of the sheets of the Atlas of India, hitherto performed by the Geographer in England. If ever India enjoys the services of a Minister of Education, Science, Agriculture and Trade, as has been so often recommended both in India and in Parliament, the Survey should be placed under him. It now ranks next to ought to be connected with the new Royal Museum in Chowringhee. The Home Office has enough to do without be-

tending to details which are purely scientific, and from its unavoidable indifference the Survey no less than the educational departments all over India, has suffered. Another reform is repeatedly insisted on by Colonel Gastrell in his remarks on the Revenue Surveys. They are the basis of the records of all rights in the soil and yet, will it be believed, their land-marks are washed out as rapidly as the sea obliterates the work of children on the sand. In Bengal and in the old North-West surveys no marks were erected, and the consequence is that, except for area and the reproduction of maps and plans, the records are nearly useless. Scarcely a trace of the progress of those surveys has been left behind them. In 1860 the Government of India passed an Act (XXVIII.) for Madras alone, which renders imperative the permanent marking of not only all village triple junctions, but all theodolite stations, by platforms of masonary, or by stone pillars, or by a combination of both. The provisions of this Act should be extended to all India, if the surveys in progress are for the future to be "lasting and imperishable." Surely Government has learned a lesson as to the importance of carefully preserving the records in Calcutta, as well as in the provincial capitals, and erecting permanent land-marks, from the fact that it has been compelled to sanction the re-survey of the whole North-Western Provinces.

We have said nothing of the preparations for introducing a general system of contour levels into the rich and fertile districts, where irrigation or other works may be practicable; of the pendulum and magnetic observations; of the verification of the old standards of length; of the mapping and recording departments, or of the more interesting

THE THEOLOGY OF THE TEAPOT.

(The Saturday Review.)

PSYCHOLOGISTS tell us that the law of association is the secret of several seemingly inscrutable phenomena in the world of thought. Yet it must be confessed that in many cases the explanation is more obscure than the mystery to be explained. It is not obvious by what subtle concatenation of ideas—if such a term may be applied to the brute creation—the appearance of a red handkerchief is suggestive to the taurine instinct of a desire to toss the wearer; nor why persons bitten by a mad dog should scream at the sight of water. These are commonplace—perhaps coarse—illustrations. But a far more delicate inquiry is opened if we turn for a moment to the association of religious ideas, or rather of ideas which have an occult affinity for the religious mind. It seems difficult, for instance, to trace any connexion, *a priori*, between drink and dogma; but the fact stares us in the face. It is at least as old as Homer, if indeed there ever was any Homer. From his day onwards the beatific eternity of the Gods of Greece has been summed up in the characteristic circumstance that "they lie beside their nectar;" and the "ambrosial" nature of the liquid they were in the habit of imbibing—whatever Buttmann's Lexilogus may define to be the proper meaning of ambrosia—was as much a part of their divine prerogative as if the "ichor," whatever that may be, which formed the substitute in their veins for blood. And, to pass to Christian times, the mediæval monks, if later traditions are to have any weight, were chiefly distinguished as "a jolly crew," who not only "laughed ha, ha!" but "quaffed ha, ha!" though we are not equally clear as to the precise nature of the beverage. We incline, however, to a belief that it was that Malmsey wine of exquisite flavour in a butt of which the Duke of Clarence was drowned. To come nearer still to our own day, who has not heard of the famous division of Oxford society into the Arian, the Tractarian, and the Portwinian schools of religious belief? Nay more, was not "three-bottle orthodoxy"—the bottles are, of course, understood to have been port—the chosen boast of the great party which, before Mr. Disraeli had kindly undertaken to educate it, professed an equal and unbounded devotion to our glorious constitution in church and state? But the connexion of drinking and doctrine is not exhausted yet. The "dread goddesses" who presided over the founding of the Areopagus could only be propitiated by such libations as in these days the Temperance League and the Bands of Hope would not refuse to offer. And they, too, no less than the vinous deities of Olympus, have found their counterpart among the votaries of a purer creed. It is not only of the aspirant to the honours of senior wranglership that the poet's words, especially in the last half of the line, may be predicated—

Tea veniente die, tea decedente bibebat.

The cup which cheers without inebriating has attained, no less than the port-wine bumper, a theological significance of its own. That its celebrity should be of later growth was inevitable, for our grandmothers can still remember when tea was only drunk, as a rare luxury, in cups the size of a thimble. But the theology of the teapot bids fair since then to oust the orthodoxy of the cellar. Wine and tobacco, according to a high authority of this school, are "the twin vampires of human existence." The most fervid of the Port-wine believers were content to celebrate their pious orgies at home. But the bland vapours and blander eloquence of the teapot rise like a cloud of incense —*sit venia verbo*—to the fretted roof, we mean the white-washed ceiling, of many a conventicle where the pure Gospel is preached. Only the other day Mr. Rogers was said, truly or not, to have lost his chair of political economy at Oxford partly through his attending one of these hybrid solemnities in a Baptist place of worship. We all remember how Salem chapel thrilled to the lofty tones of the irrepressible butterman, while his wife and daughter presided over the mysteries of the tea-tray. And the readers of *Loss and Gain* will not have forgotten the little tea-party at St. Edmund Hall, where poor Charles Reding was weighed in the balance and found wanting. So completely, indeed, has this connexion of "tea and psalms" become an accepted fact, that it has formed for itself a ritual and nomenclature of its own. Should the world ever be favoured with a *Directorium Evangelicum*, the proper arrangement of hassocks round the tea-table, and the precise moment when the assemblage may most profitably exchange the discussion of the present pecaadilloes and future prospects of their unconverted neighbours for the soothing strains of "We are sinners weak and needy," will no doubt occupy a prominent place in its rubrical directions.

The transition from the creature comforts of tea and muffins to the more strictly doctrinal portion of the entertainment, naturally suggests an inquiry as to the kind of spiritual provender offered on these occasions to the guests. There is an old proverb to the effect that when the wine is in the wit is out, but the reverse is evidently considered to be the case at a theological or teological symposium. We infer this from the fact that the tea always comes first and the preaching afterwards, which seems to point to a kind of mild inspiration being infused by the assimilation of the Chinese herb. And there is at least one characteristic of the doctrines usually preached which leads to a similar conclusion. We have no general experience of lotus-eating, but, from the description given, we are led to imagine it must bear some analogy in its effects to tea-drinking. "Surely, surely, slumber is more sweet than toil," is a natural expression of the feeling superinduced by a moderate partaking of the social cup. Now, it so happens that this very remarkably accords with a cardinal point of the theological teaching of the teapot orators. We will not do them the injustice of supposing them acquainted with so secular a bard as Tennyson—still less with Homer, who is not only secular, but heathen. There is, however, a striking similarity between the sentiments ascribed to the lotus-eaters and the sentiments recommended, under the most sacred sanctions, to the Evangelical tea-drinkers. A writer in a recent number of *Fraser's Magazine* quotes a hymn, sung at a meeting which he attended, from which we may be permitted to make one short extract. It expresses with luminous and touching simplicity, and a *plus quam* Swinburnian force of alliteration, that great "solifidian" verity which Luther held to be the *articulus stantis vel cadentis ecclesiæ*, but did not—it is fair to add—feel bound himself to act upon. We subjoin two half stanzas which run as follows:—

Doing is a deadly thing,
Doing ends in death.
* * * * *
Cast your deadly doing down,
Down at Jesus' feet.

This is certainly putting into very plain English the famous precept, *Esto peccator et pecca fortiter*, and is quite in harmony with the cheering exhortations of an Evangelical luminary of our acquaintance who is in the habit of assuring his audience that he is only preaching to the elect, of whom there may possibly be some half dozen (besides himself) in the church—it is a very large one—and that the rest can do nothing to improve their state. They may, however, make it still more hopeless by the attempt to improve it, for that is a carnal trusting in their own righteousness, which righteousness is filthy rags. The state of the unregenerate—that is, of ninety-nine out of every hundred in every congregation—is graphically described in a hymn sung in the same church, which begins—

Before I felt Thy stroke,
Oh what a beast was I!

Yet we should quite expect, if we chanced to meet him at dinner, to find that this "painful minister" was much as other men, and able to associate on very amicable terms with the unregenerate "beasts" whom he consigns to perdition on each succeeding "Sabbath." This trenchant contrast between the theology of the Evangelical tea-meeting and the theology even of Evangelicals in common life is certainly puzzling. One cannot help sometimes asking how much these fervid orators believe of their own utterances, after the fumes of the teapot and the applause of the elect have subsided. We should not be surprised to find Dr. Cumming, for instance, far from averse to the innocent recreations of this earthly life. Yet it is appalling to think how many persons he must constantly have to meet in society, who, if there be any truth at all in his prophetic lucubrations, will find themselves in a very uncomfortable position at the battle of Armageddon, even though he should manage to keep clear of Papists, Ritualists, and such like Apocalyptic "frogs." Then, again, there is our "truly pious" and indubitably entertaining contemporary the *Record*. Nobody will deny that it is instant, in season and out of season, in preaching those "unsearchable riches" of Gospel truth which the curates who are advertised for in its columns are required to disburse at a very modest figure as regards the stipend offered by their intending rectors. Yet there is a passage in one of the new volumes of Dr. Hook's *Lives of the Archbishops* which reads very strangely as a comment on this burning zeal for what Mr. Chadband called "te-rewth." The learned Dean informs us that some years ago he had occasion to consult the late Dr. Maitland on the amount of credit due to Foxe the martyrologist. Dr. Maitland answered, "You may regard Foxe as being about as trustworthy as the *Record* newspaper. You must not believe either when speaking of an opponent. Foxe forgot, if he ever knew, who is the father of lies." Such oblivion certainly seems odd in a zealous champion of "the truth." We do not forget that, in the teapot scheme of moral theology, "doing is a deadly thing," but though silence may be the golden rule, one hardly sees why telling lies should be a nearer approach to that species of "saving" inaction than telling the truth. It may be observed, again, that the do-nothing method of salvation does not seem to be found so easy in practice as in hymnology; and when it is attempted to be carried out, the result is apt to be only a change of one kind of activity for another, and not always a change for the better. The Evangelical grocer who told his apprentice to sand the sugar and then come in to prayers, had not, to vulgar apprehension, "cast his *deadly* doing down," unless doing is only deadly in the sense of doing right. There was a notorious case, again, some few years ago, of a great Evangelical banker, who had certainly not been deficient in industry or in ability of a certain kind. He may have been innocent of the doing that "ends in death," but he did what ended in the convict establishment at Portland. We are very far from meaning to imply that this is always the result of the do-nothing theology. There are many excellent people, like Mr. Tozer the butterman and deacon of Salem chapel, who do their duty admirably in that state of life whereunto God has called them. Only then it seems a little hard that they should rail so fiercely at the teaching of the Church Catechism, which they consistently follow in their lives, and should urge with such seductive unction the doctrine of the tea-meeting, which they forget as soon as the chapel door is closed behind them. There was a writer once of high reputation among Christians —but then, to be sure, he wrote only "an epistle of straw"—who said he preferred showing his faith by his works. But "they didn't know everything down in Judea," and our modern prophets have hit on the more excellent way of showing by their words the faith they profess to believe, and in their works the faith they condemn as soul-destroying heresy. It was the hard fate of Cassandra always to speak the truth, and never to be believed. The most charitable aspiration we can form for the apostles of the tea-table is, that their words may never be believed, and that in their works they may always have grace to abstain from practising what they preach.

PEASANT PROPERTIES AS A PANACEA FOR IRELAND.

(The Pall Mall Gazette, Feb. 18.)

THE state and prospects of Ireland must of course form the prominent topic of discussion during the session which has just commenced, and the mischief done may be immense and irretrievable if a wrong line of action be entered on or even coquetted with, or if false and unrealizable hopes are held out to an excited and easily deluded people. Ireland, Fenianism notwithstanding, and apart from the temporary depression arising from bad seasons and agitation combined, is on the high road to improvement and redemption; as every one practically acquainted with her past and present is perfectly aware. She only needs to be let alone, to have time given her for the remedial causes now in operations to produce their certain if slow, fruit; yet unhappily this is just the moment chosen by many who sincerely wish her well to grow impatient of the gradual progress, to let their faith in sound principles falter and fail, and, disheartened by the appearance of a few unfavourable symptoms, to propose schemes which would undo all that has been painfully done, and sacrifice all that has been laboriously gained during the last twenty years, and cast her back into the state in which the famine found her.

One of the most favoured of these plans is that for the creation of a class of peasant proprietors such as exist in Belgium and France, to be formed (through Mr. Bright's project, or some similar one) by the sale of large estates in small lots to any Irish who are willing and able to buy. The scheme has the great recommendation that the Irish desire it, but it is almost demonstrable that it has no other. It is not open to all the objections urged against "fixity of tenure," but it is open to many of them, and to others peculiar to itself besides. It would produce no permanent effect for good, either material or moral, social or political, and it might, and probably would, if tried on an extensive scale, bring back most of the evils of the past.

First of all, it would create a fierce competition for the new peasant properties thus offered —a competition that would run up the prices far beyond their real value, and beyond any that could leave a secure margin for profit or prosperity; so that the purchaser would enter on his possession hampered and embarrassed, and with little real prospect of success. If the land could be bought by saving shop-keepers, or landjobbers, as they are sometimes even now; for of course the sellers, whether the Government or private individuals, must look out for solvent purchasers, and sell to speculators who could pay rather than to peasants who could only promise, and the scheme would thus be rendered abortive at the outset. If, on the contrary, the competition were neither unlimited nor free, if the land were sold at a fixed and fair valuation, either the seller or the Government must select the fortunate purchaser with care and, as far as may be, with impartiality and on some intelligible principle. But in any case the result would prove a root of bitterness and a source of the angriest animosities; the highest bidder or the favoured nominee would be the mark for the hatred, not always silent or inactive, of his disappointed rivals; and whatever else might ensue, discontent and disaffection at least would not be likely to diminish.

In the next place, if the new proprietors are really to be peasants or small farmers—to belong, that is, to that agricultural class who are supposed at present to be most disaffected and most covetous of land—very few, indeed, among them possess capital enough both to purchase and to cultivate. If a farmer has saved or can scrape together £500, he may become an excellent and thriving tenant of fifty acres; but if he spends his £500 in purchasing a freehold of fifteen or twenty acres, he leaves himself without the money which alone could have enabled him to farm it to advantage: he has ruined himself in order to become a proprietor, and he enters on his property an impoverished, if not an indebted man. The very worst use a farmer of small means can put those means to is often to buy his holding, for by so doing he fixes his floating capital, and probably cripples himself for life. This is no mere theory; every one knows it must be so; every one acquainted with Ulster knows that it is so constantly in that province, where "tenant right" prevails. There the incoming occupier has to purchase his farm from his predecessor as well as to rent it from his landlord; he frequently pays down a sum equal to ten years' (it used to be twenty years') rental before he can enter. If the money be his own the payment cleans him out, and he has nothing or too little, left for suitable stock and implements. If he has to borrow the money, the debt is a millstone round his neck for years. In many cases in Ulster the tenant is compelled to pay the (usurious) interest of the money he has thus borrowed by giving up to the lender one or two of the best fields on his holding, and he feels the drain most bitterly. Now, an impoverished and unthriving farmer will seldom be a contented one, even if the farm be his own, in fee-simple; nay, more, he will not long retain it as his own.

And this brings us to another weak place, if not fatal flaw, in the scheme. It cannot, without the most vigilant and artificial safeguards, be made even to produce the effect at which it aims, namely, the creation of a class of peasant proprietors. Year by year these small properties would come back into the market; the original purchasers, who had crippled or ruined themselves by the purchase, would become bankrupt and be forced to sell, and the plots (unless forcible regulations were adopted to prevent the operation) would constantly be bought up by capitalists who would consolidate them, knowing well that only thus, in a climate like that of Ireland, can the soil be profitably worked. Some would sell from necessity; others would sell because tempted by high offers. A class of artificially created peasant proprietors is nearly always a poor class; and cultivators of the soil, if poor, invariably fall into the hands of mortgagees, or are bought out by wealthier and larger landholders. It is well known that nearly all the peasant properties in France are so deeply mortgaged, and often at so high a rate of interest, that the nominal proprietor is virtually no better than owner on sufferance, and is habitually pinched and impoverished in the extreme. Those writers who vaunt the system of peasant propietorship in France and Belgium and Switzerland, and prophecy such great blessings from its introduction into Ireland, either are very imperfectly acquainted with the facts of the case, or systematically keep the most important of them out of sight. On close investigation it will be found, that wherever peasant proprietors are prosperous and tolerably comfortable, either the population is artificially and resolutely prevented from increasing, or emigration relieves the land of all surplus or multiplying numbers, or there are flourishing manufactures close at hand to afford a supplementary livelihood to the struggling cultivators of the soil, or the properties, are by no means small. Now Ireland has scarcely any manufactures, the tendency to subdivision is extreme, and her people are incurably prolific.

But the most conclusive objection to the scheme—passing by several minor ones, such as the almost insuperable obstacles it would present to the larger and most needed improvements, like arterial drainage—must be found in the facilities it would afford and the encouragement it would give to that habit of subletting and subdivision which brought the country to such a fearful condition previous to the famine. Supposing that the estates were originally sold in properties varying from fifteen to thirty acres according to the quality of the land—these being by universal admission the smallest farms that can be cultivated so as to do justice to the land and afford a decent maintenance to the family—then (unless the Irish nature has been radically changed, of which we can see no indication) the old pernicious process would at once begin. The peasant proprietor, being absolute owner, could not be prevented from doing what he would with his own; and what he is certain to will is either to sell off at a profit, or to sublet at a profit rent as much of the property as will still leave him a few fields for a precarious, but what he deems an adequate, subsistence. The Irish peasant who has twenty, thirty, or fifty acres of his own will never dream of allowing his sons to emigrate, or of refusing them leave to marry, when he can divide his holding with them; and in a single generation the property which was calculated to be just sufficient for one decent family will be supporting three or four, and in a second generation seven or eight, in squalid wretchedness. It always has been so. No one attempts to deny the historical and unvarying fact; and the whole onus of proving that it will not be so in future lies with those who are now enamoured of this desperate proposal—an onus which, so far as we know, nobone of them has ventured to assume. Subdivision of the land has for generations been the great curse of Ireland. Mr. Bright and his supporters would foster and accelerate that subdivision.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1863 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £8,800,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.
HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Yokohama, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.
CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondichery, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approves Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order." OTTO MULLER,
Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are:— per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight ..... 1s. 11¼d. do.
" 4 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
" 3 do. ..... 1s. 11 5/16d. do.
" 2 do. ..... 1s. 11½d. do.
" 1 do. ..... 1s. 11 3/16d. do.
" demand ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
On Scotland do. ..... 1s. 11 1/16d. do.
On Ireland do. .....
On Paris do. ..... 1s. 11d. do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 11d. do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50
Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 18th March, 1868.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)

Capital £1,000,000 (one Million Sterling) in 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office.—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

London Bankers.—MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, & Co.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11¼ per Rupee.
4 do. 1/11 5/16 "
3 do. 1/11 1/4 "
2 do. 1/11 3/16 "
1 do. 1/11 1/8 "
On demand 1/11¼ "
On Scotland
No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits repayable on demand, a discount of 2 per cent. per ann.
Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 18th March, 1868. EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED):—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.

Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £337,625.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.—J. G. FARRY, Esq., General Manager.

BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Ahlore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Jubbulpore.

London Bankers.—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight ..... at 1s. 11 5/8d. per Rupee.
4 do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d. "
3 do. ..... at 1s. 11 7/16d. "
2 do. ..... at 1s. 11 3/8d. "
1 do. ..... at 1s. 11 5/16d. "
On demand ..... at 1s. 11¼d. "
On Scotland and Ireland ..... at 1s. 11 3/16d. "
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe ..... at 1s. 11¼d. "

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50
Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

On Current accounts interest is allowed on the minimum monthly balances when not less than Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do.
12 ditto 6 do.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 12th March, 1868

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HERON COURT THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

Branches and Agencies—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow, and Akyab

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—
6 months' sight (on City Bank) at Rs. 11¾ per Rupee.
4 do. ... ... at Rs. 11 7/16d. "
3 do. ... ... at Rs. 11 3/8d. "
2 do. ... ... at Rs. 11 5/16d. "
1 do. ... ... at Rs. 11 1/4d. "
On Demand (Head Office) ..... at Rs. 11 1/8d. "

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be Credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances, up to one lac of Rupees; in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000; when such has been the case, no interest will be allowed. And on fixed deposits as follows:—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 4 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Bills or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, 2 per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

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Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 18th March, 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

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The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—
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The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum, monthly balances should same not have fallen during the half year below Rs. 1,000. Where balances have fallen below Rs. 1,000 no interest will be allowed.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months ..... 4 per cent.
6 do. ..... 3 "
3 do. ..... 2 "

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The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

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All Letters should be addressed and Hoonders made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 17th March 1868.

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Preserved Assorted Meat.
Egyptian Flour in Barrel.

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